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PRAVDA CALLS FOR RECIPROCITY AT ARMS TALKS

PM151159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[G. Melkov article under the rubric "Disarmament: An Imperative of the Times": "Fundamental Principle"]

[Text] In the Political Declaration adopted in Prague recently the highest-ranking representatives of the Warsaw Pact states noted that the arms race is entering a qualitatively new, far more dangerous phase embracing all types of armaments, both nuclear and conventional, all types of military activity and practically all parts of the world. In this connection the task of curbing the arms race and making the transition to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, has a central place in the struggle to prevent war.

These are the goals which the Soviet side sets at the Soviet-American talks which have resumed in Geneva, both on strategic arms limitation and reduction and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Whether the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war will be lessened or increased and whether it will be possible to secure a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation and a real limitation of the arms race depends on the outcome of these talks.

While giving the priority to nuclear disarmament, the USSR has expressed its readiness to hold talks and reach agreement on limiting and reducing any types and systems of weapons. Of course, there can only be one principle here -- equality and identical security for the sides. This principle is also officially the basis of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In the opinion of the Warsaw Pact countries the first requirement is for states -- and in particular nuclear powers -- to display political will and readiness to cooperate. Their military policy must be based exclusively on defensive goals and must take account of the legitimate security interests of all states. It must not make it more difficult to reach agreements leading to the effective reduction of armed forces and armaments while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security.

It took time and unceasing efforts by the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries to make this principle part of international practice.

On 18 September 1959 the USSR submitted to the United Nations a draft declaration on general and complete disarmament which noted that, in the course of implementing general and complete disarmament, "any inequality of conditions or possibility of the creation of any military advantages for particular states are completely ruled out." These ideas were also reflected in the joint statement on agreed principles signed by the USSR and the United States on 20 September 1961, which noted that all disarmament measures must be balanced in such a way as to ensure that no state or group of states obtains military advantages at any stage of disarmament.

At the time many people in the West asked why the United States, which had been ostentatiously brandishing the atom bomb for many years, had encircled the Soviet Union with a ring of military bases and had drawn up plans for a nuclear attack on socialist countries, suddenly embarked on the joint elaboration of agreed principles in the disarmament sphere with the USSR.

The results of the enforced defensive measures adopted during that period by the Soviet Union with a view to ensuring its own security had a sobering effect both on the Washington administration and on American public opinion, which had for long years been disoriented by chauvinist propaganda. Illusions of the American Continent's invulnerability and of U.S. impunity in any possible aggression against the USSR were shattered.

In full accordance with the agreed principles, on 15 March 1962 the USSR submitted to the United Nations a draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control. In April the same year the United States submitted its plan for the basic provisions of a treaty on gernal and complete disarmament in conditions of peace throughout the world. But the Soviet-American talks on this question reached an impasse. Washington, while verbally acknowledging the impermissibility of securing unilateral military advantages, was in practice rejecting balanced measures in the disarmament sphere.

But this policy proved shortsighted. By the late sixties the Soviet Union had succeeded in establishing approximate equality (party) with the United States in the strategic arms sphere.

The military-strategic equilibrium established between the USSR and the United States was the basis for the conclusion of a series of bilateral treaties between them in 1972-1974, which laid firm foundations for the detente policy. The approximate equilibrium of the Warsaw Pact and NATO military forces served as the basis for starting the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in 1973.

In the seventies, which was the decade of detente, a series of Soviet-American talks on the most important problems of international relations, peace and security were successfully completed. On 29 May 1972 a document on the basic principles of relations between the USSR and the United States was signed in Moscow. For the first time in history it enshrined in treaty form, on the one hand, the principle of peaceful coexistence as the basis for maintaining relations of peace between the USSR and the United States (the sides noted that in the nuclear age there simply is no other basis) and, on the other, the principle of equality and identical security. The United States was forced to admit that attempts to secure unilateral advantages, either directly or indirectly, at the other side's expense were incompatible with the aims of the agreement. Moreover, it was particularly noted that "recognition of the sides' security interests on the basis of the principle of equality and renunciation of the use or threat of force are necessary prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening peaceful relations between the USSR and the United States.

In this context the principle of equality itself means effective military-strategic equality, parity, and not simply the political, sovereign equality of the sides. The sovereign equality of all states regardless of their economic or military might, the size of their territory, their population or other factors was not in need of any special confirmation. It is already a generally acknowledged principle of international law.

Identical security means that any measures in the sphere of limiting the arms race and promoting disarmament must be strictly balanced and must be implemented in equal, proportionate parts in such a way as to ensure that at no stage in the lowering of the level of military confrontation does any side receive a unilateral military advantage. Here the agreement must take account of the peculiarities of weapons systems, which are not identical for the sides, and take account of differences in the geographical location of the Soviet Union and the United States and a number of other factors. The two scale pans must be really balanced.

Essentially all the USSR-U.S. agreements in the seventies were in practice based on the principle of equality and identical security. It was on this basis that the SALT II treaty was elaborated over a long period and was finally signed in 1979 (the United States subsequently refused to ratify it).

The exitence of parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO has been acknowledged at various times by leading figures in Western countries. But in Washington the idea that you can and must talk to the USSR only as an equal partner did not sink in.

On the threshold of the eighties a new attempt was made by the U.S. and NATO leadership to change the strategic equilibrium of forces in their favor. These aims were served by the December 1979 NATO decision on deploying approximately 600 new American medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in Western Europe, by Washington's "zero option" which counts on the unilateral elimination of Soviet medium-range missiles, and by the "Reagan plant" for "rearming" America to the tune of $2.25 trillion, with the emphasis sharply on qualitatively new strategic arms systems.

The American press, especially in recent months, has been full of dangerous remarks by high-ranking figures which go against reality: U.S. Vice President G. Bush declared his confidence as to the possibility of securing victory in a nuclear war; White House advisers C. Gray and K. Payne believe that "the United States must plan for victory over the Soviet state." A secret Pentagon report which was partly made public sets the task of waging a struggle to "destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system." Within the framework of a return to the cold war they are trying to discard the fundamental principle of parity and identical security.

These actions on Washington's part have caused concern among the public in West European countries. People there are becoming increasingly clearly aware of the dangerous nature of the adventurist policy of a U.S. Administration prepared to subject its allies to the threat of nuclear destruction in the vain hope of sitting it out itself across the ocean.

A new demonstration of this Washington course was the U.S. President's appeal "to the peoples of Europe" in which, in effect, he insisted once again on the notorious "zero option." This indicates that the United States is reluctant to seek a mutually acceptable agreement with the USSR and is thereby deliberately condemning the Geneva talks to failure.

The Soviet Union proposes having no nuclear weapons in the European zone at all -- either medium-range or tactical. Since the United States will not accept this, the Soviet side is also prepared for a solution whereby the Soviet Union would have no more missiles than there are at present on the NATO side in Europe. At the same time agreement must be reached on a reduction in the number of medium-range nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft to equal levels on both sides. Thus there would be complete equality both in missiles and in aircraft, and equality at an incomparably lower level than at present.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to sign such an agreement," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stated. "Is the U.S. President prepared to sign such an agreement based on the principle of equality and identical security?"

As for the USSR, it is senseless to talk to us from a "position of strength." The military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is a reality of the modern world. The sooner the United States acknowledges the immutability of this reality, the sooner and the more reliably security and a peaceful future will be ensured both for the American people and for all the planet's peoples.

Let Washington and the other NATO capitals entertain no illusory hopes: As Soviet leaders have stated repeatedly, the USSR will not allow the established equilibrium of forces to be disrupted. If necessary, the Soviet people will find ways of doing everything needed to ensure the reliable defense of their motherland.

Our country is prepared to reach agreements with the United States and prepared for resolute measures to stop the arms race and lower the level of nuclear confrontation, but only on a basis of reciprocity, taking account of each other's legitimate interests and in accordance with the principles of equality and identical security for the sides.

ABM DEPLOYMENT IN FRG 'BREACH' OF U.S.-USSR TREATY

LD151752 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 15 Mar 83

["The ABM Treaty and Stability" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Reports have appeared in the Western press that the Reagan administration, apparently, intends to torpedo the last of the Soviet-American treaties on curbing the arms race, which is now in effect, the Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems.

According to a report of the U.S. NBC television company, the Pentagon has already started implementing a secret plan for the deployment of an anti-ballistic missile system in the FRG, outside the national territory of the USA, which is a breach of the Soviet-American treaty of 1972. The press reports that the Pentagon's plan provides for a re-equipment of the American anti-aircraft missiles "Patriot" in West Germany into anti-ballistic missile systems.

Reunification of the treaty would involve serious consequences going far outside the framework of the defence of cities and military-political objectives of the two contracting sides.

The point is that if the USA creates an effective anti-ballistic missile system, they in Washington may become increasingly tempted to be the first to start a nuclear war.

Before the coming of Ronald Reagan to the White House, the leaders of the USA proceeded from the premise that both the USA and the USSR have an equal stake in strategic stability ensuring a situation, under which there is no need for taking rush, possible, even insufficiently substantiated decisions on the use of nuclear weapons. All experts were unanimous that the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems strengthened such stability.

It is important to stress that the treaty has a containing effect on the race of other strategic arms. Thus in particular, in case the USA renounces the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, a new round of the arms race will, probably begin in the field of creating manoeuvring warheads of the "Marv" type capable of overcoming an anti-ballistic missile system.

Many experts stress that in the context when the Reagan administration renounces the SALT-2 treaty and the interim agreement of 1972, the Treaty of the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems remains the sole Soviet-American document prohibiting activities aimed at preventing the operation of observation satellites of both sides. It is with the operation of these satellites, with the commitment of the sides not to camouflage missile silos that a number of American experts link the maintenance of stability in Soviet-American military-strategic relations. As a result of renunciation of the provisions of the ABM treaty on the operation of satellites, there, in their opinion, a "horrifying instability and horrifying uncertainty in the military planning of the USA" will arise.

This uncertainty may make both sides base themselves on the "worst case" principle in building their strategic forces.

Thus, in receiving tentative information to the effect that a "A" side deployed 100-500 new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the "B" side will have to react as if the "A" side deployed the maximum number of missiles -- 500 missiles of new systems.

In that case the arms race will assume an uncontrolled character, the situation will sharply destabilize and the danger of a universal nuclear war would immeasurably grow.

It must be stressed that Washington's hopes to gain new military advantages as a result of renunciation of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and unleashing a race in anti-ballistic missile weapons are built on sand. Whatever weapons and in whatever quantity the USA may obtain, the Soviet Armed Forces will have an appropriate counterbalance to such systems.

U.S. REPORT ON NEUTRON MISSILES IN W. EUROPE CITED

LD152142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Certain points in a Pentagon report on problems connected with the content of U.S. nuclear arsenals in West Europe have been leaked to the Western press. Here is the latest news commentary by international journalist Spartak Beglov:

The Pentagon report confirms that the U.S. military has turned Europe into a vertable nuclear powder keg. Altogether, 6,000 nuclear warheads of various designation are concentrated here. It is apparent from the report that one-third of them are artillery charges, another one-third are nuclear warheads for tactical missiles and nuclear mines, and yet another one-third are nuclear bombs for the American forward-based air force.

But the compilers of the report are not in the least concerned about the threat of this nuclear stockpile exploding under the European sky. Their thoughts are occupied with something else, namely how to conduct the rearming of NATO so that the over-saturation of West Europe with U.S. nuclear explosives should not pour oil on the fire of the growing protest of West Europeans against their countries being turned into a Pentagon nuclear test ground.

The new generation of nuclear weapons, which the U.S. generals and politicians are concerned about, is 300 neutron warheads for tactical missiles in West Europe which are being manufactured and are so far being stockpiled in the United States. Ultimately, there will be 572 medium-range missiles designated for deployment in five countries under NATO's notorious dual decision.

The compilers of this report made it understood that they intend to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to announce the withdrawal from West Europe of a symbolic portion of the most obsolete nuclear charges and mines -- presenting this as a gesture in favor of public opinion -- and at the same time clearing the way for new American missiles. It is known that the broad public has already pronounced its verdict on Reagan's so-called zero option as an unjust and one-sided proposal and consequently an unacceptable one. The cited Pentagon report once more graphically shows that there is truly no end to the various tricks with which the U.S. strategists try to complicate or thwart altogether the cause of nuclear disarmament in Europe.

PENTAGON PLANNING MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN MIDEAST

GF141748 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From "Developments Last Week" program]

[Summary] "The U.S. weekly AIVATION AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY has revealed the Pentagon's current military conspiracy, that being the use of cruise missiles to set siege around international straits. Among the straits mentioned by the weekly are the Straits of Hormoz and Bab al-Mandab. The U.S. weekly also writes that the Pentagon has selected Oman as the center in the Middle and Near East regions where the cruise missiles will be deployed."

Undoubtedly, such a move will be a dangerous step toward escalating tension in the world. Who can guarantee that these missiles will not be used against the Arab states and their neighbors? According to information supplied by the weekly, the Pentagon intends to use the missiles to support the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force units in distant places. It is common knowledge that these units have been set up against any situation in independent countries which may be conflicting with Washington's wishes. It is also common knowledge that opposition in both the United States and Western Europe to the manufacture and deployment of cruise missiles in Europe has grown greatly during the past few months. "Therefore, the Pentagon's conspiracy, which the weekly has written about, proves that the cruise missiles are also a threat to the peoples of the Near East.

USSR 'STUDYING' REACTION TO BALTIC SUBS OFFER

PM151527 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 Mar 83 pp 1,9

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Union Now Waiting for the Nordic Reactions"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is now waiting for the reactions to General Nikolay Chervov's statement on Swedish television that the Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw its nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic if the Baltic is included in the planned nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, Soviet Foreign Ministry International Organizations Department Chief Ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy told journalists in Helsinki on Friday [11 March].

"Despite the fact that General Chervov made his statement as a private individual, the Soviet Union is studying the reactions to the statement very closely," Petrovskiy said. According to Petrovskiy Chervov's statement reflects the Soviet Union's profound desire that the zone should become a political reality.

In an address to the Paasikivi society on Friday Ambassador Petrovskiy said that a Nordic nuclear-free zone could keep northern Europe out of a possible future nuclear attack. A zone would also be an example of a measure in the so-called Helsinki spirit and would at the same time have an influence on the overall international climate.

He said in his address that the Soviet Union is prepared to adopted limited measures in several different areas if it proves possible to reach larger-scale overall solutions.

Petrovskiy pointed out that it is important now the achieve concrete measures and agreements in the context of arms limitations and arms reductions.

The ambassador pointed out that it is important that we reach an agreement now so that a new arms race, which would complicate arms control, can be avoided. According to Petrovskiy, a new arms race would inevitably be based on the most recent technological developments.

Petrovskiy characterized 1983 as the year of decision for Europe and for the whole world. Reaching an agreement would be especially important for Europe, since it is the continent where the two military pacts face each other with arms "at a very high level." He said that the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and many other bilateral agreements has created a foundation for a solution to the problem.

The U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range missiles are proceeding too slowly, according to Petrovskiy. He said that the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to make it possible to reduce the numbers of nuclear arms in the East and West.

"If it proves impossible to reach an agreement and the U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will respond with similar measures," the ambassador warned.

Petrovskiy reminded his audience that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have presented several disarmament proposals. He said that these proposals also took account of the other side's views.

As an example he mentioned the Warsaw Pact's proposal last fall of a nonaggression pact embracing nuclear and conventional attacks, and pointed out that NATO stressed expressly that it could not renounce the possibility of using nuclear arms against a feared Soviet conventional attack.

REAGAN 'ISOLATION' OVER NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY VIEWED

LD160412 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Edward Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Washington: As news agencies have reported, President Reagan is not thinking of and does not intend to present any new ideas at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. This report requires some comment, because quite recently rumors were being reinforced in Western capitals that the White House was showing signs of realism on the question of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and that Reagan was thinking of some kind of interim solution instead of the notorious zero option.

But similar tunes were being played, particularly before the parliamentary elections in West Germany. It was already obvious to many people even then that all this was nothing more than a pre-election propaganda maneuver to assist the Christian Democratic Union leader, Chancellor Kohl. The new reports from Washington fully confirmed these suppositions.

In the White House, they have again demonstrated -- as the British GUARDIAN newspaper puts it -- a zero option of honesty. Now, all talk about interim solutions has been discarded, and only disdainful indifference was the White House response to the calls by Kohl, as well as other NATO allies, for the U.S. Government to make some new proposal, some sort of initiative at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. Such an initiative, or rather semblance of one, is desperately needed by the governments of those West European countries, where the U.S. missiles are to be deployed. They need it to reassure an anxious public and to cure the anti-nuclear movement, and to convince people -- as THE WASHINGTON POST writes -- that it is not Moscow but the West that is trying to solve the problem of nuclear missiles.

But, following the FRG elections, and Helmut Kohl's victory, Washington threw off all its camouflage. Reagan decided that the way was now fully open for the notorious additional armament. But this is an ignorant decision, angrily notes the West German FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. The history of relations between the United States and its European allies presents a network of misunderstanding, the cause of which is not usually found in terrifying ignorance, this newspaper writes. This applies to both sides. But since Reagan and his California team have been in office, the leader in this competition of ignorance has obviously been the U.S. side. The paper emphasizes that it would be the greatest mistake to regard the vistory of the conservatives in the FRG as some kind of mandate for freedom of action for the U.S. military. The FRG elections have not changed either the geography of the European Continent or the FRG's particular interests. The majority of West Germans, even those who voted for the Christian Democrats, actively support a successful conclusion to the Geneva talks, and that means a rejection of the provocative zero option, the paper says.

But it is not just a matter of ignorance. What is more important is the fact that the people who now lead America see the future of their country only in a nuclear arms race, only in confrontation and wars.

The result on the latest clashes between Congress and the White House is testimony precisely to this. Faced with the country's difficult economic situation, the U.S. lawmakers would like -- somehow, at least -- to reduce the colossal U.S. military budget. But Weinberger and Reagan are opposed to this in every way. Many members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are urging Reagan to agree to a mutual freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, which would, naturally, be the first step toward reducing the nuclear armaments of both powers. In the White House they do not wish to even hear about a freeze, which Reagan even called a very dangerous illusion. Senator Biden noted that either the President does not realize what he is saying or he is deliberately distorting the facts when he claims that a freeze is just the unilateral disarmament of the United States.

In a word, comrades, carried away by its militarist passions, the Washington administration intends to stop at nothing, against the wishes and the will of its European allies, and against the will of the American people and the Congress. Many American observers believe that the sharp battles between the White House and Congress will lead to a polarization of forces in the United States. In my opinion, they will lead to the further political and moral isolation of the White House.

COMMENT ON U.S. ARMS DELEGATION 'BLACK LIST'

Korionov in PRAVDA

LD160925 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- According to press reports, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, retired General Edward Rowny has sent to Washington a list [of] members of his delegation whom he offers to dismiss immediately "because, he believes, they want an accord with Moscow..." It is also reported that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is enraged over the press knowledge of the "black list". The world has received another confirmation of the fact that the U.S. Administration is double dealing in a question of really vital importance for mankind, Vitaliy Korionov writes in PRAVDA today.

The touch, uncompromising stand of the American representatives in Geneva, directed at keeping the talks in the impasse, as well as the entire arms policy of the U.S. Administration, evoke increasingly more resolute condemnation both in Western Europe and in the United States itself.

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee adopted the other day by 27 votes against nine a resolution urging a nuclear weapons freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union. This motion has received active backing from Americans opposed to the nuclear arms race, the article says. Catholic bishops and other religious figures call on Washington to display common sense.

The "black list" sent to Washington is a kind of reply to the above-mentioned calls. The list was addressed, according to American newspapers, to Kenneth Adelman. The White House has been pressing hard for his appointment to the post of director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Adelman loathes the very idea of a possible accord with the Soviet Union to such an extent that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected his confirmation by nine votes against eight.

At present, when we know about the presence of the "black list", everything becomes clear. Attempts are being made to place at the head of the agency a man who bluntly declares that he regards talks, like those held in Geneva, a mere fiction.

Stolpovskiy Review in TRUD

PM151205 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Mar 83 p 1

[Item "International Review" by B. Stolpovskiy: "Secrets of the Black List"]

[Text] Our readers follow attentively everything connected with the progress of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Many, including Yu. Galaktionov, a fitter from Tiraspol, asked: Has there been any headway at all, or are the talks marking time? A far from idle question and, unfortunately, the answer is not reassuring. Because of the U.S. side's obvious reluctance to conduct honest, businesslike talks, they have not made the slightest headway. The U.S. side is sticking to the same position with which it came to the talks over a year ago. By clinging to Reagan's "zero option," Washington is blocking any progress. The din over the so-called "intermediate options" changes nothing here: After all, these "options" proceed from the same objective -- achieving the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament and establishing a sort of NATO "monopoly" over medium-range nuclear weapons.

What can we expect? There are no signs that a sensible approach to matters will prevail at any of the levels of power in Washington. The West European and U.S. press and many public figures and politicians in the West draw attention to this. And particularly now, in connection with the scandal which has arisen over the "black list" prepared for K. Adelman, who was nominated by the White House and persistently pushed by the administration for the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This "black list" of candidates for dismissal included members of U.S. delegations who, according to a UPI report, are blamed for advocating "progress" at the Geneva talks and the speediest conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union. But it is precisely progress which forms no part of the administration's plans. Events show that the administration is using the talks merely as a screen to conceal its program for a sharp buildup of nuclear weapons and its plans to deploy sophisticated U.S. nuclear missile weaponry in West Europe. Observers point out that it is by no means fortuitous that the "black list" was compiled by the head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

The "black list" story has caused some embarrassment in the State Department. "The episode is explosive," commentator M. Getler writes in THE WASHINGTON POST on the incident. In what respect? It casts doubt on the administration's interest in reaching an agreement, the commentator writes. THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls in this connection that quite recently Reagan himself had called nuclear disarmament "a highly dangerous delusion." The White House boss's statements, which are overtly hostile to the idea of nuclear disarmament, cannot fail to put us on our guard. This position is a direct challenge to the world public and indeed to the U.S. people themselves. It shows how important it is now to counter the militarists' intentions with the will of all peace-loving people filled with determination to halt the nuclear arms race.

EDITORIAL ASSERTS 'NO PROGRESS YET' AT ARMS TALKS

PM141423 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10, 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Choice"]

[Excerpt] "We made our choice long ago," Yu. V. Andropov said. "We are against any deviations from the path of peace and cooperation laid by Lenin...."

This consistent approach, which precludes any short-term fluctuations, is being embodied in concrete actions. At the moment the world public is intensively discussing the new Soviet proposals and the whole wide range of questions formulated in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration. There is no sphere of negotiations -- whether in Geneva, Vienna or Madrid -- in which socialist diplomacy has not put forward specific ideas capable of setting in motion the solution of many problems blocked by imperialist circles.

No, we do not choose new confrontation and a new arms race spiral. No, we do not intend to yield to the deliberate deception of world public opinion which the U.S. Administration is resorting to at the moment. Although long opposed to the idea of talks, they did consent to them. Not, however, as is becoming increasingly obvious, to reach an accord, but for the deliberate purpose of simulating willingness to reach an accord.

The Soviet Union warns the world: No matter how many rumors are spread from across the Atlantic about "progress" at the Geneva talks, there has been no progress yet. In fact, the United States is still trying hard to blunt the public's vigilance by introducing its new missiles into West Europe. A perilous undertaking!

The year 1983 will be one of serious decisions. But they must not be decisions in favor of increasing the danger of war. In his recent replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions A.A. Gromyko said that there exists the objective possibility of the adoption of decisions orientated toward the principle of equality and identical security. In seeking consistently to implement the 26th CPSU Congress program, Soviet foreign policy is prepared to take the most far-reaching steps to limit nuclear weapons, to the point of totally liquidating them. It wants neither military superiority nor world hegemony. Security and cooperation -- that is our choice.

PRAVDA ON 2D EDITION OF 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER'

PM141611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Pentagon Fabricators"]

[Text] New York, 10 Mar -- Length -- 107 pages. A wealth of illustrations -- mainly diagrams. Circulation -- 300,000 copies. Content -- lies. This is the latest falsification issued by the Republican administration -- the second edition of the brochure under the title "Soviet Military Power," with a foreword by C. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief himself.

It is full of falsehoods, on every page. Whether it is question of ICBM's, bombers or tanks, the Soviets are shown to be ahead everywhere.

Thus, for instance, the brochure understates the number of U.S. B-52 strategic bombers by over 300. The authors assert that the U.S. Air Force currently has only 241 aircraft of this type. However, the appendix to the SALT II treaty signed by the then U.S. President J. Carter indicates the existence of 574 B-52's in the U.S. strategic forces. Furthermore, it is well known that the United States has not removed any significant numbers of these aircraft from its arsenal. It is known, however, that Pentagon has recently started equipping B-52 bombers with modern long-range cruise missiles (the brochure does not mention this).

On the other hand, the Pentagon authors include the "Backfire" in the USSR's strategic air force even though that aircraft is not classed as strategic in its specifications, as was recognized in SALT II.

In counting the Soviet strategic missile forces' warheads the authors reach conclusions which are disproved in the tables attached to the same brochure. One such table shows that some Soviet strategic missiles are equipped with MIRved warheads while others carry single [monoblocknyy] warheads.

However, in calculating the overall number of warheads the Pentagon manipulators proceed from the premise that they are all equipped with multiple warheads.

The brochure also contains some surprises -- figures not usually given in Pentagon propaganda publications. Thus it contains the admission that the Soviet Union continues to abide by the provisions of the SALT agreement. The American authors were forced to cite some universally known data on the correlation between the USSR and U.S. strategic forces which disprove the fantastic declarations by President Reagan on 22 November 1982 to the effect that "the Soviet Union has a clear superiority over the United States in terms of practically all indicators of military strength." The PENTAGON opus admits U.S. superiority regarding the number of nuclear warheads on submarines and strategic bombers.

One of the first to comment on the Pentagon brochure and the ballyhoo raised around it was Senator E. Kennedy. "Weinberger's exercises in this kind of rhetoric and all these exaggerations," he observed sarcastically in this connection, "have not coincided by accident with the defense budget debate and the vote on the resolution in support of a nuclear freeze."

The senator is right. It is precisely now that the debate on the defense budget for the next fiscal year (it is to reach almost $300 billion, that is $30 billion more than in the preceding year) is opening on Capitol Hill that the White House has found it necessary, as a rush job, to "cook up" another anti-Soviet "canard" in the Pentagon kitchen.

TASS REPORT ON U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS PRODUCTION

LD160040 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports:

The Reagan administration builds up the nuclear potential of the USA at an accelerated pace. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT journal, in the coming decade the administration is planning to produce additionally 17,000 nuclear shells, bombs and missile warheads of various yield and to bring their aggregate number up to 31,000 units. Seven types of nuclear devices are already in production and a serial production of another five types -- from super-high-yield warheads for MX intercontinental ballistic missiles to nuclear shells for 155 mm Howitzers -- is being prepared. Almost 5,000 million dollars will be spent in the current year for the creation of weapons of mass destruction through the agency of the Department of Energy alone.

The production of nuclear weapons has become in the USA one of the most powerful branches of industry which employs 52,000 people who work at factories located in America's ten states. The development of new types of weapons of mass destruction is handled by the Los Alamos national laboratory in New Mexico where about seven thousand people work and the annual budget of which amounts to 421 million dollars, and the Livermore laboratory in California the staff of which is approximately 7,200 people and the budget of which amounts to 515 million dollars.

U.S.-USSR START DELEGATIONS MEET 15 MAR

LD151303 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 15 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

BLOC CC IDEOLOGY SECRETARIES MEET IN MOSCOW

Meeting Ends; Communique Adopted

LD151152 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- The meeting of secretaries of the central committee of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions continued its work in Moscow today. It was addressed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Kurt Hager; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Marian Orzechowski; Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Vu Quang [title as received].

A communique was adopted on the results of the meeting.

The meeting has come to a close.

PRAVDA on Meeting Results

PM151913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

["Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of Socialist Countries' Communist and Workers Parties" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A regular conference of central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties responsible for international and ideological questions was held in Moscow 14-15 Mar 1983. The participants were:

From the BCP: A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; BCP Central Committee Secretary D. Stanishev; and BCP Central Committee Secretary S. Mikhaylov;

From the MSZMP: M. Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KSZMP Central Committee; MSZMP Central Committee Secretary G. Aczel; and MSZMP Central Committee Secretary P. Varkonyi;

From the Vietnam CP: Vietnam CP Central Committee Secretary Hoang Tung;

From the SED: K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and J. Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee;

From the Cuban Communist Party: A. Perez Herrera, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat;

From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party: S. Vinaketh, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee;

From the MPRP: D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

From the PZPR: J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and M. Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

From the RCP: M. Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

From the CPSU: B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin; and CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov;

From the CPCZ: V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Tojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Havlin.

Section chiefs and other officials of the fraternal parties' central committees also took part in the conference's work.

1. The conference participants carried out a detailed exchange of views on topical tasks in political, ideological and propaganda work linked with the development of the international situation and the explanation and implementation of the ideas of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and also other proposals from the socialist countries aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

It was noted with satisfaction that the peace initiatives formulated in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague, and primarily the proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the parties to the Warsaw Pact and the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty met with considerable interest, understanding and support in the international workers and liberation movement, in the most diverse strata of the progressive-minded public, in the anitwar movement and among the governments of many countries of the world. The package of foreign policy initiatives advanced by the socialist countries is being interpreted as a realistic alternative to the arms buildup policy being pursued by the United States and certain of its allies with a view to achieving military superiority -- a policy which is leading to the disruption of international stability. These initiatives again demonstrate the socialist countries' responsible approach to the preservation of peace and their readiness to act in the name of preventing nuclear war.

2. The conference participants noted with satisfaction the broad international response to the socialist states' proposals relating to nuclear disarmament on the European Continent -- from a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles to the complete freeing of the continent from any nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The outcome of the struggle against the NATO plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe is of decisive significance from the viewpoint of the prospects for the development of events not only in Europe but throughout our planet. The implementation of these plans, which is scheduled to start in 1983, would pose a most serious danger for the European peoples and would lead to a lessening of trust and a deterioration in the international situation. It is therefore exceptionally important to resolutely oppose the launching of a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

Anxiety was expressed in connection with the reactivation of the revanchist tendencies of reactionary forces in the FRG, and it was noted that respect for the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe is an inalienable and essential factor for European peace and security.

The conference participants resolutely advocated that the continuation and strengthening of the detente process be ensured. They noted the significance of the proposal contained in the Political Declaration to start direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states on not increasing and substantially reducing military expenditure.

It was pointed out that the socialist countries are prepared, as before, to examine essentially any other constructive proposals aimed at resolving the most important problems of international life, while consistently taking into account the principles of equality, equal security and mutual benefit. Stress was laid on the aspiration of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties for the broadest dialogue and cooperation on problems of peace and disarmament with all political and social forces and with parties and organizations which adhere to different ideologies, convictions and views but are prepared to wage a struggle to achieve these objectives.

3. The conference participants noted that development of the international situation confirms the significance of the provisions of the Political Consultative Committee declaration relating to the resolution by political means of existing military conflicts and the prevention of new ones in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the final elimination of all remnants of colonialism and racism and to the renunciation of the policy of neocolonialism, oppression and exploitation of other peoples. The improvement of the international atmosphere would be promoted by: The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone; the achievement of a just, lasting and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, where, as a result of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon encouraged by imperialist forces, a dangerous situation fraught with serious international consequences has been exacerbated even further; the strengthening of the process of detente and confidence-building in relations between all the countries of the Asian Continent; the solution by political means of the problems existing in Southeast Asia and the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, stability and good-neighborliness, which is the objective of the initiatives advanced by the leaders of the three countries of Indochina at the Vientiane conference and supported by the fraternal countries; a political solution to the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean, where U.S. imperialist circles and their accomplices continue to exert blatant pressure on Cuba, jeopardizing its freedom and independence, intend to crush the Nicaraguan revolution and are persistently obstructing the people of El Salvador in determining their own destiny; the elimination of the hotbeds of conflict existing in southern Africa by ending the aggression of imperialism and its South African ally against the Frontline States and the securing of Namibia's independence without linking it with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, as has been demanded by most African states and the Nonaligned Movement.

The fraternal parties' representatives stressed the growing significance of the movement of nonaligned states in preserving peace and welcomed the Delhi conference decisions aimed at strengthening detente and extending it to all regions of the world and at restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, which would accord with the interests of all the world's peoples.

4. Particular attention at the conference was devoted to examining practical questions linked with galvanizing resistance to reaction's efforts to launch an anticommunist "crusade." An expression of the profound crisis of imperialism, it serves in practice as an instrument of aggression against the growing forces of peace, democracy and social progress and is aimed at interfering in other countries' internal affairs, fueling enmity in relations between states and stoking international tension even further.

The conference participants discussed in detail the question of deepening the fraternal parties' cooperation in the field of information and propaganda activity on foreign policy problems. They noted the importance of further explaining the socialist countries' positions on problems of fear and peace and of implementing the provisions of the Prague conference's Political Declaration and the socialist countries' proposals on questions concerned with ending the arms race and implementing practical measures in the field of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The need was noted to disseminate reliable and pithy information about the life of the socialist countries, to cooperate more effectively in the field of the social sciences and to step up efforts in showing the true face of present-day capitalism.

5. In connection with the 165th anniversary of K. Marx's birth and the centenary of his death the conference participants exchanged information on measures devoted to the memory of the founder of scientific socialism and on the dissemination and propaganization of Marxist-Leninist theory under modern conditions. It was unanimously stressed at the conference that Marxism-Leninism was and remains the immutable ideological foundation for a correct and effective policy for communists and for resolving the new tasks set by life.

The conference took place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of internationalist solidarity characteristic of relations between the fraternal communist and workers parties.

Andropov Meets With Secretaries

LD151332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A friendly meeting was held today between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and participants in a conference of central committee secretaries of fraternal parties of the socialist countries concerning international and ideological questions.

Taking part in the meeting were Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee; Stanishev and Mihaylov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committeee; Ovari and Aczel, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee; and Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committeee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Hager, Axen, and Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee;

Perez Herrero, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; Vinaketh, secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee; Gombjavb, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

Czrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee; Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Dobrescu and Enache, candidate members of the Political Executive Committee and secretaries of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Communist Party, Fotjik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

On the Soviet side were Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting between Comrade Andropov and the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Ponomarev Welcomes MSZMP Delegation

LD141718 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the Central Committee, and their party arrived in Moscow Sunday. The delegation was met at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Vasiliy Shurro, head of the CPSU CC's Department.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD112048 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- Academician O.T. Bogomolov, director of the Socialist World System Economic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Academician V.A. Trapeznikov, director of the Academy's Research Institute for Control and Automation Technology, talked about current issues of CMEA cooperation and the development of the Soviet national economy with the correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP in Moscow. The paper's Friday issue carries the statement of O.T. Bogomolov, to be followed by the interview with V.A. Trapeznikov in its Saturday issue.

Speaking about the development of economic cooperation within the CMEA, Academician Bogomolov stressed that new joint decisions on economic strategy are required, with concrete directions of the new strategy elaborated to improve the mechanism and exchange conditions of cooperation. Bogomolov termed a much higher level of coordination as the prime task of development strategy, including energetics, the improvement of technological standards and the production and supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods. "Preparatory talks are now under way on the documents to be submitted for top-level discussion."

Answering a question whether the higher standard of CMEA cooperation could lead to autarchy, Bogomolov pointed out that the CMEA never strived for collective autarchy. "Just the contrary. We consider the relations with the developing and advanced capitalist countries an important prerequisite of peace and detente and -- in view of mutual advantages -- of the economic development of all parties concerned."

The academician noted recent tendencies toward a weakening of relations in the policy of several capitalist powers, mainly the USA. "We cannot afford not to react. Any attempt to weaken the effect of the interaction of East-West economic relations is contrary to the demands of the future and are detrimental to the interests of the world. The CEMA countries do their best to diffuse this tendency."

Academician Bogomolov stressed that cooperation in the seventies and eighties offered a good opportunity to draw certain conclusions from other aspects of East-West relations, such as the issue of the amount of debts or industrial cooperation which did not, in all cases, turn out to be as advantageous as anticipated. A more comprehensive coordination of the strategic approaches of CMEA countries is required in this field, Bogomolov said.

Speaking about the annual meetings of the seven, Bogomolov said, "in these meetings the United States aimed to force its NATO partners and Japan to accept the tough economic policy of the USA toward the CMEA countries and to use economic relations as a political means. Although the U.S. allies do not entirely share this view, there is an increasing coordination of handling the economic policies toward the socialist countries among Western states. "This situation demands the CMEA countries to coordinate their counter-measures in an active, offensive joint policy."

PRAVDA'S MIKHAYLOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S EVENTS

PM150955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] The Seventh Conference of Nonaligned countries' heads of state and government has been held in Delhi, the Indian capital. Its participants discussed measures aimed at strengthening peace, preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race and really ensuring the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and progress.

An early Bundestag election has taken place in the FRG in the situation of an unusually exacerbated socioeconomic crisis. Parliamentary elections have also taken place in Australia.

The Geneva sessions of the UN Human Rights Commission have revealed new facts of lawlessness, torture and mass killings in countries whose dictatorial regimes exist thanks to Washington's patronage.

Forum of Peace and Hope

The Seventh Conference of Nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Delhi reflected the profound link between the struggle for full and comprehensive decolonization and the struggle to strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war.

The Nonaligned Movement today embraces 101 states and national liberation movements with a population of 1.5 billion. The majority of them are united by the similarity of their historical destiny -- they emerged in the struggle against the colonial yoke.

An important feature of this conference is its antimilitarist thrust. The participants in the Delhi forum demanded a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons and a ban on their stockpiling and deployment. The imperialist forces' widening of military expansion in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania and the proclamation of vast parts of the globe as a zone of their imperial interests, particularly the U.S. desire to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone for concentrating American Armed Forces, met with sharp opposition at the conference.

The conference adopted a resolution in support of national liberation movements. It points out that the nonaligned countries firmly advocate Namibia's independence, the liquidation of the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own state.

The anti-imperialist, antiwar thrust of the Nonaligned Movement seriously alarms Washington. A special group of American diplomats and U.S. State Department employees was sent to Delhi, where, so the Indian newspaper PATRIOT reported, they mounted "vigorous activity among the delegates." Perhaps the spy diplomats succeeded in this, but the chief thing -- to divert the movement to one side and drag it into arguments over artificially exaggerated questions -- was beyond their power.

The attention of the Delhi forum participants was concentrated on urgent problems such as disarmament and the creation of a new economic order. Imperialism's attempts to bind the developing countries with the shackles of economic dependence instead of the previous colonial chains seriously alarmed the conference participants.

Developing countries supply the world capitalist market with 94 percent of the oil which reaches it, 45 percent of the iron ore, 57 percent of the copper ore, 89 percent of the tin, 55 percent of the bauxites and other industrial raw materials. But the developing countries are becoming increasingly poor. The prices of raw materials, the conference stated, have "reached a disastrous level," the lowest for half a century. The developing countries' export revenues have fallen by $40 billion over the past 2 years. At the same time they are paying through the nose for industrial commodities imported from developed capitalist states. The developing countries' external debt, which equaled approximately $6 billion in 1955, had increased to $75 billion by 1970 and totaled $626 billion by the end of last year. On average, more than one-fourth of the export revenues goes to pay off debts.

Under the Reagan administration commercial and financial brigandage against the developing countries has been elevated to the rank of state policy. It was precisely during the preparations for the Delhi conference that the U.S. President, addressing American industrialists and businessmen in San Francisco, told them: "We want you literally to strip our competitors.... The developing countries must fulfill their duties in full within the framework of a system which has ensured the industrial countries' unprecedented prosperity."

It is Washington's program to beggar others and keep the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the position of suppliers to his majesty capital. And the persistence with which the Nonaligned Movement advocated in Delhi the fundamental restructuring of international economic relations is understandable.

The Nonaligned Movement has displayed loyalty to its fundamental principles of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and war.

Elections Over, Problems Remain

The short but unusually fierce election struggle in the FRG has ended in victory for the conservative bloc of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU] over their chief rivals -- the Social Democrats. However, the "Christians" did not achieve the cherished target of 50 percent of the votes and will have to rely on a coalition with the liberal-bourgeois Free Democratic Party [FDP]. For the first time in more than 20 years a new political association has entered parliament -- the "Green" Party, which has absorbed supporters of environmental protection and opponents of the deployment of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The outcome of the election is evaluated by democrats on the Rhine as "the best of a bad job." The point is that the right-wing grouping in the CDU/CSU was gambling on achieving an absolute majority in the Bundestag and squeezing the Free Democrats out of the ruling coalition. In such an event F.-J. Strauss, the rightists' leader known for his extremist views, was destined for the key [opredelyayushchiy] posts of vice chancellor and foreign minister, which are now in the hands of FDP Chairman H.-D. Genscher.

And so, a third period is beginning in the FRG's development: after the first two decades of "Christian" rule and 13 years of Social Democrats, power is returning again to the conservative CDU/CSU bloc. Is it any different, has it changed during the long years in opposition? Of course, time has taken its toll. Whereas in the early seventies the "Christian" leadership did what it could to sabotage the peaceful regularization of relations with the socialist states, it now speaks of recognizing the realities and emphasizes that it, too, advocates "breathing life" into the treaties concluded.

The start of coalition negotiations in Bonn between the CDU/CSU and the FDP has been postponed until next week. Meanwhile the election results are being analyzed at the headquarters of the West German parties, and forecasts are being made for the future. "A palpable blow to the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD]" -- this was how its Chairman W. Brandt defined the election results for the Social Democrats. He named the economic crisis in the country as the chief reason for the loss of trust. The bulk of SPD voters are working people, and they naturally reckoned that this party would defend their interests while in power. But the laws of the development of capitalist production with its upswings and slumps proved stronger than party programs.

Two very grave economic crises occurred during the Social Democrats' 13-year rule, and the last one is into its fifth year. Disappointment at the Social Democratic government's inability to change the course of events gripped millions. In that situation it presented no special difficulty to the conservative CDU/CSU bloc to shift all responsibility for the economic difficulties on to the SPD.

But there was also another, at least no less serious factor. The SPD had acceded to power at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies at a time of transition from confrontation to the policy of detente. On the West German side it played the decisive role in concluding treaties with the USSR, Poland, the GDR and the CSSR and took an active part in preparing for the CSCE. In general, the Social Democrats long retained their superiority in questions of ensuring peaceful external conditions for the FRG and in developing good-neighborliness, for which the majority of this country's people so yearn. In the second half of the seventies, however, the support from a number of SPD leaders for NATO's 1979 nuclear missile decision caused serious ferment inside the party. It was the Social Democrats' inability during its rule in Bonn to become related with the antiwar movement that caused a considerable number of voters to drain away to the "Green" Party. "The loss of SPD votes," the German Communist Party (DKP) board presidium points out in its statement on the election, "reflects the old maxim according to halfheartedness and inconsistency in policy are not justified and, in the final analysis, benefit only right-wing forces."

The election is over, but the problems remain. The economic crisis and millions of unemployed remain. Nor do the "Christians" have a recipe to overcome them, apart from the intention to engage in the large-scale transfer of capital from social funds into the safes of the monopolies. However, the FRG's chief problem in 1983 is the threat to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles. Some people on both sides of the Atlantic would like to use the FRG election results as a "vote of confidence" in the policy of deploying nuclear missiles. "However," THE NEW YORK TIMES warns, "it would be a great mistake to believe that Kohl's victory will clear the way for the American missiles...."

"The fact remains that considerable democratic potential exists in our country," the DKP board presidium statements points out. "All the conditions exist in order after the elections to step up the struggle against new American missiles and joint action by all democratic and left-wing forces so that 1983 does not become the year of missile deployment."

The outcome of the election on the fifth continent -- in Australia -- is noteworthy. The Conservative government there has had to pay the full price for the sharp drop in production, the unemployment and the rapid decline in living standards. The Australian Labor Party achieved an impressive majority by advocating an "economic revival" and a "more independent foreign policy."

For all their differences and their national and historical specifics, elections in capitalist countries display certain common features. The rate of political "wear and tear" on those governing a bourgeois state at a time of protracted economic crisis is increasing sharply. However, if you compare the development over a longer period, you can trace quite clearly the tendency for left-wing forces and currents to strengthen and for their influence in bourgeois society to grow, and you can see that they are approaching the point where it is becoming increasingly hard to rule without them and against them. This can be observed in France, Italy and Spain, Sweden and Greece, and Portugal. Not even the FRG elections refute this. But for the well-known fragmented nature of the left flank, all in all the democratic forces at least counterbalance the conservative section of society. The Social Democrats' 13-year rule -- an unprecedented time in German history -- would have been inconceivable without this.

Lack of Rights for Export

"President Reagan has urged the country's television companies to report only good news for at least 1 week in April" -- this announcement was transmitted by an ABC station a few days ago. But what caresses the hearing of Washington's masters? The report by the same television station, for example, that over the past 3 years fascist troops maintained by American dollars have annihilated more than 40,000 people in El Salvador. Or they are gladdened by another station's broadcast about "a new tactic in accordance with which American instructors will train the Salvadoran dictators' armed gangs. They will teach small subunits to penetrate rebel territory. Advisers will direct them by radio, using the classic 'search and destroy' method which was used in Vietnam...."

The UN Human Rights Commission, operating in Geneva, recently examined a special report on the situation in longsuffering El Salvador.

The report cites numerous facts of political killings and kidnappings of people who have later been found dead with traces of brutal torture on them. It reports, for example, slaughter perpetrated by soldiers in the village of Barrios (Morazan Department). Some 48 peasants -- men, women and children -- were the victims there. In the city of Santa Ana thugs from a "death squad" dealt brutally with four teenagers -- boys and girls.

A picture of cruel terror against an entire people and of mass violations of elementary human rights is derived from the report on the situation in Chile submitted by the UN Human Rights Commission working in Geneva. These UN Documents attest that during the first 9 months of 1982 alone more than 24,000 people were thrown behind bars during mass roundups. Many thousands of Chileans "disappear" in broad daylight or during nighttime roundups.

Only a few facts in American imperialism's secret war against democracy and freedom become world public property. Here are two of the latest facts which have filtered through to the press. Citing a statement by the CIA director, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes that the American special services have "considerably intensified monitoring" of the situation in countries which are experiencing economic and political instability. Among them it names Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Mexico.... Another report. According to information from Washington, [Paris'] L'HUMANITE writes, the American secret services are preparing for extensive "infiltration" of movements which come out in support of peace.

Of course, "infiltration," "monitoring" and the "search and destroy" tactics are all methods of terror at home and, when exported, can impede the struggle to prevent world catastrophe and for a just life worthy of the 20th century. But it was not given to imperialism to halt it in the past, and still less will it succeed now.

OPEC AGREEMENT ON PRICE CUT, OIL QUOTAS REPORTED

LD152044 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] London March 15 TASS -- The member-states of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) have decided to cut the price of the oil they produce by nearly 15 per cent.

The 67th emergency OPEC conference held here has reached a decision on a cut in the posted price under long-term contracts for the world standard -- the low density Arabian oil -- from 34 down to 29 dollars a barrel. Simultaneously the participants in the meeting decided to limit the aggregate oil output by their countries to 17.5 million barrels a day. Unlike the other OPEC member-countries, Saudi Arabia has not accepted for itself any individual quota for oil output, and declared that it would change the quota depending on the demand.

The measures, agreement on which was reached in London after long and difficult talks, reflect the difficult situation, which has emerged in the world oil market, in the first place, because of the continuing economic crisis in the capitalist countries. As follows from the final communique of the OPEC ministers meeting in London, its decision has been caused by a drop in the demand for oil as a result of a deepening of the economic crisis in the Western world.

The difficulties experienced by the OPEC states have been caused in no small measure by the policy of the imperialist powers, which assign the developing countries the role of their raw material appendages, pursue a deliberate policy of deflating the prices of raw materials in the world market, while simultaneously forcing up the prices of their own industrial products. The destabilization of the world oil market is directly linked with the machinations of the transnational oil monopolies and deliberate actions of the Western oil-producing states, which use their oil resources for pressuring the OPEC countries.

Judging by the reaction in the West to the agreements reached in London, the pressure on the OPEC countries will further grow. Thus, a spokesman for the international energy agency associating the major capitalist countries said that it was "too early" to draw conclusions how long these agreements would last. According to a REUTERS agency report, a spokesman for the American "Standard Oil Company of California" claimed in his turn that the stabilization of the prices of oil at the level set by OPEC was subject to doubt.

SFRY SUBMITS DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT AT CSCE

LD151506 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid March 15 TASS -- Delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries tabled a renewed draft final document at a plenary session of the Madrid review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe today.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation who introduced the document said that the efforts of its authors were aimed at promoting solutions to the problems on which accord had not been reached so far, and, hence, an early and successful completion of the meeting.

It has become known that in the next few days delegations of the participating states will study the renewed draft document of the Madrid meeting.

U.S. POLICY SEEN 'SCUTTLING' LOS CONVENTION

LD111824 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues its policy aimed at scuttling the international Law of the Sea Convention so as to get the free hand for arbitrary operations on the world's oceans. It is in the light of this policy of Washington that we should view the decision announced by the Reagan administration on Thursday to establish a 200-mile "exclusive economic zone" around the United States and its "overseas possessions," including the trust territories in the Pacific. The zone announced by the White House covers an area of about 10 million square kilometres.

It is indicative that the Reagan administration, while categorically refusing to sign the Law of the Sea Convention, at the same time would like to enjoy the rights and privileges offered by the convention to its participants.

In other words, the U.S. Administration approaches that major international document from positions of blatant great-power selfishness, trying to profit by those clauses of the convention which are beneficial and rejecting those which do not offer any advantage.

Although the establishment of an "exclusive economic zone" does not in principle contravene the Law of the Sea Convention, the document stipulates, however, that the consequences of this step should not encroach upon the interests of other participants in the convention. The United States, however, brushes aside those binding regulations and seeks to secure for itself a special regime which is at odds with the convention. This hegemonistic stand is particularly obvious in the striving of the Reagan administration to use the resources on the ocean floor in an international region the legal status of which is explicitly stipulated by the convention.

Following the text-book recipes of the old colonialists -- to be the first to come, find and seize -- the White House gives U.S. companies the "right" to mine seabed resources in the international zone whereever they like and without any restrictions. The Law of the Sea Convention, which took almost 130 countries as many as nine years to draft, contains about one thousand international legal principles regulating all the basic aspects of the use of sea expanses and the living and mineral resources of the ocean and virtually all the aspects of human activity in the world ocean. The Reagan administration pointedly disregards this major international accord, claiming for the USA an exclusive status in exploiting the resources of the world.

Washington's stand is obviously at odds with the interests of the parties to the convention and deserves strong condemnation.

LOS PREPARATORY COMMISSION OPENS IN JAMAICA

LD160059 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The first session of the preparatory commission on questions of implementing the points of the international Law of the Sea Convention opened in Kingston, capital of Jamaica, today. Taking part in the session's work are representatives of more than 100 states. We recall that for the first time in history the Law of the Sea Convention is setting the general rules for the exploitation of the seas, the sea bed and the air space over the seas.

It was signed by 122 states. Thus, the absolute majority of the commonwealth of nations supports the charter of the seas, and only the United States announced a total boycott of the work of the commission. And, as you know, Washington earlier completely rejected the Law of the Sea Convention itself.

MOSCOW ROUNDTABLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS REVIEWED

PM140957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov and V. Kikhevev report: "For Peace on Earth"]

[Text] A meeting of religious figures which was devoted to the economic and moral consequences of a nuclear arms freeze was held in Moscow 7 through 9 March. Some 42 religious figures and experts in the economic, social and moral aspects of nuclear disarmament from 19 countries participated in the sessions and discussions which took place within the framework of the meeting.

The meeting's participants, who represented such religions as Buddhism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity, adopted a final communique in which they unanimously noted that "...A nuclear weapons freeze will have a considerable economic effect on states of all socioeconomic systems, will further the implementation of specific steps on disarmament and will create conditions for a change toward better relations between states."

An appeal to broad circles of the world public, in which the religious figures emphasized the great significance of a freeze on nuclear arsenals as a substantial contribution to an improvement of the international climate, was also approved.

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all the Russias held a reception in honor of the meeting participants.

Erich Weingartner, representative of the World Council of Churches, in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondents commented on this meeting's results as follows: "The world is going through an alarming period. The situation in Europe, with regard to the planned deployment on the European Continent of American medium-range missiles, may become the most critical one since the end of World War II. A positive outcome of the Geneva talks is essential. Therefore we deem most topical and timely the proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the aim of eliminating the nuclear threat, and the relevant proposals of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration. It is essential that the other side makes a reciprocal move. In this regard the idea of a freeze can, if implemented, open up the way to radical arms reduction. The results of the meeting which has just been finished, where the problems of a nuclear freeze were discussed at a high professional level, confirm the urgent necessity of world religious figures' energetic participation in the movement to remove the threat to life posed by the continuing arms race."

U.S. ASSESSMENT OF NONALIGNED DOCUMENT VIEWED

LD152020 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 15 Mar 83

["What Is Washington Displeased With? -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Washington is again fulminating against the Seventh Non-Alignment Conference, which closed in New Delhi. The U.S. State Department has issued a statement describing the political decision adopted by the non-aligned countries in New Delhi as "in many respects an unbalanced and polemical document which does not reflect the principles of non-alignment which does not reflect the principles of non-alignment which the movement proclaims."

This is how Washington sees the document adopted by consensus by almost 100 states and national liberation movements, which participated in the New Delhi conference. They adopted that document, if one is to believe the statement of the State Department, without being aware what it is. But following Washington's logic, had they realised what they were doing, they would either in general refuse to endorse that document, or the declaration adopted by them would reflect the principle of the Non-Aligned Movement about which, as the U.S. State Department believes, it knows more than the participants in the movement themselves.

As, if one is to believe Washington, it continues (sic) to "respect the true principles of non-alignment on which the Non-Aligned Movement was founded," the USA "will continue to look for a more faithful application of those principles within the Non-Aligned Movement in the future."

It is hard to say what is more about those pronouncements: cynicism and hypocrisy, imperial arrogance and disregard for the peoples, which make almost a third of the entire mankind. The U.S. State Department is expected to know well the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement -- the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against apartheid and racism, including Zionism, against all forms of aggression, for peace, peaceful coexistence and cooperation of the states and peoples. It should also know that all of these fundamental principles of the movement have been fully reflected in the political declaration adopted at the New Delhi conference.

But why did the U.S. State Department describe the declaration as an "unbalanced document? It turns out because it allegedly contains "unfair (sic) attacks on the U.S."

But why, one may ask, the provisions of the declaration condemning the Middle East aggression of Israel, which is backed by the USA, the arbitrary rule of the Pretoria racists, who are supported by Washington, the sabotage by the Western powers, above all by the USA, of the implementation of the U.N. resolution on the granting of independence to Namibia are "unfair" toward the USA? Why solidarity with Cuba and Nicaragua, against which the American imperialism clamped down an economic blockade and levelled aggressive actions, is unfair? Is there anything unfair about the demand to return to Mauritius State the Chagos Archipelago, including the Diego Garcia Island, which has been turned by the USA into a base for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force spearheaded against the Indian Ocean countries? Last but not least, is there anything unfair about the call by the New Delhi conference to the nuclear powers that they take urgent measures to prevent nuclear war, freeze the production, development and accumulation of nuclear weapons? Is there anything unfair about their demand for a restructuring of the present-day economic relations, which are dominated by the transnational, above all American, corporations, with the aim of establishing a new, just economic order in the world?

Washington is clearly exasperated. And in expressing its anger, it is trying to lay the blame at the wrong door. This is a futile attempt!

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM151317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Delhi's Inviting Voice"]

[Text] There was a time -- and not so long ago -- when the pillars of the world of exploitation met in small private groups and settled the fates of whole continents where the colonialists' whips cracked on the backs of hundreds of millions of people. Even less than 30 years ago the forum which has recently been held in the Indian capital -- the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries -- would have been inconceivable. Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana -- the names of the capitals where nonaligned summit forums have been held -- are associated with the many decisions made there in the interests of consolidating peace and defending the freedom of the young independent states which have arisen in place of the colonial empires.

The important results of the Delhi forum, a record forum in terms of numbers of participants, have now been added to this movement's annals. Over 100 states and national liberation movements sent envoys to Delhi. That is four times more than the number of participants in the first such forum held over 20 years ago. This also attests to the strengthening of the movement's potential and places before it several problems made far from easy by virtue of the presence within the movement of so many countries each with its own specific features.

The greetings from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Delhi forum, says that the Soviet Union has always been and remains a warm supporter of the Nonaligned Movement's efforts in the struggle for the peace and security of the peoples, the cessation of the arms race, disarmament, the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, and complete and comprehensive decolonization.

The movement was founded on these principles and remains loyal to them under present conditions, too. The results of the Delhi forum show this graphically.

It would not be out of place to recall that, by dint of his bloc mania, John Foster Dulles -- the predecessor of today's figures across the ocean gripped by global imperial ambitions -- repeatedly made fierce attacks in the fifties against the Asian, African and Latin American countries which refused to be drawn into the orbit of the imperialist pacts and groupings cobbled together by Washington. Invocations of this kind merely opened still wider the eyes of those young independent states who value their sovereignty to the importance of pursuing a nonaligned course.

Nowadays, too, when the Delhi meeting was being held, its participants did not need to look far to see B-52 bombers with their lethal loads landing on tiny Indian Ocean atolls, Pentagon envoys seeking out bridgeheads for the Rapid Deployment Force in Southwest Asia and other regions, and U.S. weapons going to gangs who are threatening democratic regimes which had "dared" to speak out against the darkness of feudalism and oppression.

Of course, the heirs of the Churchills, Trumans and Dulleses are now forced to pay lipservice to the Nonaligned Movement. They no longer dare to reason as a Western journalist once wrote on this score: When those wallowing in luxury decide to take a look at the lot of the needy, that is called "anarchy"....It is clear, however, that even greater efforts are needed to force the gentlemen "across the seas" to really take into account the decisions made by the Nonaligned Movement's forums.

As was pointed out from the Delhi rostrum, there is not and cannot be any room for submissiveness or humility. The only path is that of struggle -- struggle to satisfy the fair and legitimate aspirations of the peoples who have taken an independent path and who refuse to be pawns on imperialism's chessboard.

Disarmament and economic and social development -- such are the slogans of the Delhi forums as embodied in its documents. Some people would like to blur the lines of clear political demarcation on our planet between the forces of progress and peace, which support the national liberation process, and those forces of reaction, aggression and oppression. This demarcation is not someone's artificial invention, but an objective and immutable fact of our time. It cannot be avoided.

The forces of the old society of exploitation with their citadel in the shape of U.S. imperialism oppose our and other socialist countries' desire to overcome the world's division into blocs. Those circles refuse to listen to proposals designed to prevent the expansion of the NATO and Warsaw Pact spheres of action. And those same gentlemen across the ocean are harboring insane schemes for using nuclear weapons, while pretending that there has been no solemn statement by the USSR that our country will not be first to use such weapons.

The Delhi forum demanded that an international treaty be concluded which would ban the use or threat of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. A demand was also made for the speediest formulation of an all-embracing treaty banning nuclear weapons testing.

How symbolic that it should be from the Indian capital that calls should be made with great force for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle, the speediest possible granting of independence to Namibia and a firm rebuff to the South African racists' impudent encroachments, and the Israeli Zionist rulers' aggression. A number of specific proposals and recommendations were put forward on how to wage the struggle in the economic sphere more effectively for complete liberation from imperialist dependence, for the achievement of a fair international system in this key area, and for the right of every people to dispose of their own natural resources and to have an equal voice when resolving economic questions of vital importance for every country.

Undoubtedly, the most remarkable feature of this forum was the fact that its participants resolutely opposed the nuclear threat and the ruinous and dangerous arms race, and supported realistic measures in the disarmament sphere. It was rightly noted from the conference rostrum that "without peace, all dreams of development will turn to dust." It was pointed out that a single nuclear-powered aircraft carrier costs $4 billion. That is more than the GNP of over half the member-countries of the Delhi forum!

The recklessness and mania of militarist circles which believe all continents, sea and oceans to be "spheres of their interests" and which are trying to back up such claims by saber-rattling and an unrestrained arms race are opposed by the growing will not just of a few states, but of the overwhelming majority of countries for strengthening the bases of universal peace and security.

By their activeness and cohesion the peace-loving forces can halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe and uphold mankind's paramount right -- the right to life.

The Nonaligned Movement has a very important role to play in this noble activity.

TRADE BARRIERS, PROTECTIONISM CONDEMNED

LD151505 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

The economic declaration, adopted in New Delhi by the 7th non-aligned nations summit, strongly condemns various forms of trade and economic discrimination against developing countries and above all growing protectionism on the part of industrialised capitalist powers. Broader access for developing countries to the world markets, fixing fair prices of their commodities, removal of trade barriers and abandoning protectionism were listed in the declaration as measures to be urgently fulfilled.

This is prompted by a very difficult, one can say even catastrophic situation in which many developing countries found themselves. The New Delhi conference stressed that the prices of raw materials exported by developing countries have dropped to an all-time low in post-war years.

In the past two years alone, their export earnings dropped by 40 billion dollars. With each passing year developing countries are paid much less for what they produce and pay more and more for manufactured goods. As a result, the deficit of their trade balances now exceeds 100 billion dollars.

The United States, Japan and the EEC countries raised stiff protectionist barriers in the way of international trading. While incessantly increasing the volume of their own exports to developing countries, they close for them their markets. Japan, for instance, established excessively high tariffs on the import of 1,600 commodities produced by the ASEAN countries. The prime minister of Malaysia accused the United States and European Common Market countries of following the same protectionist practice.

Addressing a meeting of ASEAN and EEC representatives in Kuala Lumpur late in February, he bitterly complained that the developing countries are unable to break through the vicious circle, since protectionism only exacerbates their economic plight.

The United States, Japan and the EEC countries resort more and more often to protectionism in the desire to shift their own difficulties onto the shoulders of developing countries, seeking to resolve problems at their expense. But this practice of industrialised capitalist nations imparts an even more inequitable, neocolonialist character to their trade and economic relations with developing countries.

USSR, NONALIGNED MEETING HELD IN NEW DELHI

LD151052 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

A public meeting took place in the Indian capital under the keynote "the Soviet Union and the Nonaligned Movement". Speakers at the meeting pointed out that the Soviet Union, loyal to its internationalist foreign policy, was one of those who welcomed the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement and has been consistently taking the side of the emergent states exposed to imperialist aggression. The USSR and many nonaligned countries, notable figure T.N. Kaul pointed out, are bound by close ties of friendship and cooperation. India is a particularly graphic example of this fact. The Soviet Union has for many years been giving India selfless assistance in developing new industries, thus helping to bolster its economic independence, he said.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING HOUSE NUCLEAR FREEZE VOTE

Resolution Expected To Pass

LD151555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev and Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Voting is expected to take place tomorrow in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on a resolution calling for a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals by the United States and the Soviet Union. The document is being presented for the verdict of the American legislators for the second time, and its supporters consider that it will be passed this time in spite of fierce opposition from the Reagan administration. For instance Senator Kennedy, although he predicts a fierce battle in the House of Representatives tomorrow, declares that he is absolutely confident of total success.

It should be said that he has grounds for his optimism. Last year, when the freeze resolution was first put to the House of Representatives, it was rejected by a majority of only two votes. Since then however the position of those who urge a mutual and verifiable freeze of the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals has strengthened, particularly since the midterm congressional elections last year, as several supporters of the idea of a freeze have entered Congress. In their opinion millions of Americans now participate in the movement for halting the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. They are also convinced that there now exists an approximate military balance between the USSR and the United States, so a freeze of nuclear arsenals would be in the true interests of U.S. security.

At the same time, the possible candidates for the presidential post from the Democratic Party have begun an attack on the Reagan rearmament program for the United States. The program, as is known covers a 5-year period, and demands colossal appropriations totalling $1.6 trillion. AP reports that Senator Hart (Democrat), who is seeking nomination by the Democratic Party, has promised that if he is elected President he will cut the Reagan program by $95 billion. He intends to do this by cutting out such unnecessary, in his opinion, expenditures as the production of the B-1 strategic bomber and the fighters F-15 and F-18. At the same time he proposes the development and production of less expensive arms systems.

Nuclear Freeze Press Conference

LD151142 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- A large group of senators and representatives, public and religious figures, scientists went on record in support of the resolution on a nuclear freeze recently approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. At a press conference here they stressed the urgent need of adoption of the resolution by the House of Representatives and later by the Senate.

The most effective strategy for the establishment of control over armaments is to halt and later to reverse the arms race, Senator Edward Kennedy said at the press conference. That was precisely why they called for a comprehensive bilateral arms freeze which should be followed by a substantial reduction in the arsenals of both sides.

The senator pointed to the false assertions about a supposed "Soviet threat" to the United States. He stated that such assertions were used by the administration to step up the arms race.

M. Hatfield, Republican senator, said at the press conference that the movement for a nuclear freeze and the subsequent reduction of nuclear arms has become in the United States a genuine movement of the people embracing tens of millions of people. Representative E. Muskie, one of the sponsors of the resolution, said that over 200 members of the House of Representatives now were its co-sponsors.

According to Muskie, the present Washington administration was allergetic [as received] to the establishment of effective nuclear arms control.

Teller Address to Congressmen

LD152130 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA has published today the following signed commentary under the headline "Teller Against the Threat of .... Peace".

"The criminal alliance of the Pentagon generals, arms manufacturers and their accomplices in Washington's corridors of power has again been forced to defend its positions in face of the mounting American public demands for a freeze on the nuclear weapons race. After the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved last week a resolution calling for talks with the USSR on a freeze and reduction of nuclear arsenals, the notorious Edward Teller nicknamed "the father of the nuclear bomb" and known for his lavish praise for his brainchild, was invited to appear on the stage."

The House of Representatives, Edward Teller lectures the legislators, should decline that resolution. The movement for a freeze and a resolution of that issue will increase the probability of a nuclear war breaking, said that paid solicitor for nuclear "superweapons."

This is far from being the first manifestation of such distorted logic. Edward Teller proposes to build peace and security not on the foundation of talks on nuclear disarmament, but on nuclear-missile confrontation. It is not fortuitous that he and his patrons are exasperated by the fact that a broad front of anti-war forces declaring against the drive for unilateral nuclear superiority for the USA is taking shape in 48 [as received] states of the United States. Teller and like-minded people are concerned about the fact that last year only two votes were short at the House of Representatives for a resolution in favour of talks on a freeze being passed.

The "authoritative" statement by the nuclear apologist is a reflection of the concern that they on the Capitol Hill may really heed the voice of the people rather than the commands of the militaristic lobby. But the opinion of the recognized "hawk" of a scientist will hardly be able to reverse the mass movement in support of talks, against confrontation which is fraught with incalculable disasters in this nuclear age.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION INTO BARBIE TIES ORDERED

LD150837 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Shalnev reports:

Under the pressure of broad public circles and of many influential congressmen, the U.S. Department of Justice had to give its consent to an official investigation into the criminal ties between the U.S. special services and the diehard Nazi Klaus Barbie -- "the butcher of Lyons."

A spokesman of the department admitted, announcing this decision, that the preliminary examination of existing documents gave enough ground for thorough investigations. However, only few people doubt that the coming investigation is anything but a tactical manoeuvre to which the administration resorted with the only aim -- to try to hush up a scandal around the exposures of cooperation between the special services and the Nazi criminal who is now awaiting trial in France.

In this connection special attention is drawn here to the fact that this task has been assigned to no other than A. Ryan, director of the subdivision of the Department of Justice which, according to ASSOCIATED PRESS, is engaged in tracking Nazis living in the U.S. However, it is common knowledge that there is absolutely no need to exert special effort for tracking them, since the names of the overwhelming majority of those war criminals who found refuge in the U.S. have long been well known to U.S. authorities, which did not take and do not intend to take any measures to call them to account.

DELAY IN U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE LAUNCH NOTED

LD120758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] The launching of the U.S. Challenger space shuttle has been postponed again. AP reports that this time the delay has been caused by problems in the communications satellite, which the spaceship should put into Earth orbit.

Challenger is the second in the shuttle series. As its predecessor Colombia, it will be widely used by the Pentagon for the militarization of space. In particular, there are plans to use this vehicle for putting into Earth orbit spy satellites and Army communications satellites.

Initially, the launch of Challenger was planned for the end of January. However, due to numerous problems discovered in the spacecraft's motor system, the launch has already been postponed more than once.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR EXPANDED USSR-JAPANESE TRADE

OW1111307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Osaka, March 11, KYODO -- Victor B. Spandarian, chief representative of the Soviet trade office in Tokyo, Friday called for expanded economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Kansai district (western Japan). He made the appeal during a meeting between Soviet trade officials and Kansai business leaders at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Six Soviet officials, led by Spandarian, and about 90 business executives and trading house officials took part in the meeting.

In his speech, Spandarian said the Soviet Union was making an effort to increase production of consumer goods, including electric appliances, as well as foodstuffs and petrochemical products under its 12th Five-Year economic plan. Many leading producers of consumer goods were in the Kansai area and trade could be expanded between the region and the Soviet Union to the mutual satisfaction of both sides, he said.

JAPAN'S MILITARY, ECONOMIC 'EXPANSION' ASSAILED

LD151452 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program, commentary by Anatoliy Mirov]

[Excerpts] More than 30 boxes of Japanese shells have been found at a construction site in the oldest section of the Philippine capital, Manila. The Samurais used shells of this kind during the occupation of the Philippines in World War II. The find revived the horrors of the Japanese yoke in the memory of millions of Filipinos.

Facts show some groups in Japan are nostalgic of the times when Japanese squadrons plied oceans, landed troops in other countries and submitted the people of Asia to suffering. At the end of last year the so-called lovers of the uniform gave a reception at the (?new Ottani) Hotel in Tokyo to mark 41 years since the war began in the Pacific. Those lovers of the uniform insisted on the so-called living space for Japan, doing this so energetically that the impression was that those who repeatedly pushed the country to a fatal adventure feel in freedom [sentence as heard]

Militancy is growing in Japan. More often than ever before the military come up with delirious calls to glorify Japanese weapons and more people show a liking for the uniform. As the Italian paper STAMPA has observed, the sword of the Samurais is again beginning to (?swirl). Some groups in Japan are bending every effort to persuade the Japanese, especially young people, to forget the lessons of the past. Secondary school and college books are revised; the predatory wars of the Japanese militarists are justified, whereas their atrocities and other aggressiveness are hushed up.

The militarist ambitions of the self-styled Samurais appeal to Washington, which views Japan as its main stronghold in the Far East and Southeast Asia and as a policeman in the Asian Pacific regions. Washington and Tokyo have notably stepped up joint provocative actions in the sea. As recently as 1979 American and Japanese units simulated the seizure of the Strait of Malacca, even though the strait divides Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, the places that the former Samurais cannot but remember.

American and Japanese warships have now begun (?to drill) joint operations to block straits along which major shipping lanes go to the Far East. The Pentagon is trying to turn Japan into a naval force that will be able to replace the United States in a vast area from the coast of Japan to Guam in the east to the Philippines in the south. What's more, according to the American magazine NATION, the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, visiting Tokyo last year, demanded that Japan get ready for thermonuclear war.

It is obvious that while playing up the American policy in the region Japan pursues its own egoistic expansionist goals. It views Southeast Asia as a traditional zone of influence, and it sees the ASEAN nations as first and foremost a large outlet for Japanese products and a source of cheap labor force. At the same time these nations are a major supplier of raw materials and fuel to Japan, meeting 97 percent of Japan's requirement in rubber, 99 percent in tin and 40 percent in wood, for instance. The ruling quarters in Japan like to talk of so-called special relations with the ASEAN countries, but in actual fact it is relations between a horse and horse-rider. Japanese business interests now try to achieve with the help of the yen what they failed to achieve in the past with the help of the Samurai sword. The main lever of Japanese interference in the affairs of the ASEAN nations is economic expansion. A large-scale Japanese attack on these nations has been described by the American magazine NEWSWEEK as Nipponization of Asia.

MILITARY, ECONOMIC POLICY 'TRAP' FOR ASEAN

LD151931 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Excerpts] And now our observer Anatoliy Mirov on Japan's policy in Southeast Asia. He focuses on the fact that Japanese big business has penetrated actually every economic branch in ASEAN.

Over the last 2 years Japan, with United States blessing, has been building up an alliance preliminary [as heard] called (?a) Pacific community which is to include ASEAN among its participants. Many observers regard this community -- with reason -- as a trap for ASEAN. The theorist of Japanese nationalism, (?Kutzima), once let the cat out of the bag when he revealed that the planned alliance, just like to great East Asian sphere of co-prosperity, would become a step towards an ideal pan-Asia united by Japanese genius. This idea is symptomatic of an old disease -- obsession with block-building.

The role set aside for the five ASEAN countries in the Pacific community is that of the forward defence line. And for this matter imperialist circles would like it to be armed properly. Hence the [word indistinct] militarizing ASEAN by every possible means from promises of economic aid to intimidation by a mythical Vietnamese threat. Under foreign pressure the Southeast Asian nations have been constantly increasing their spending on arms.

By arming ASEAN, reactionary forces want to use it to stifle the socialist countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Isn't this a repetition of the infamous Nixon doctrine of Vietnamizing the war the United States unleashed in Indochina?

(?With) stepping up their military preparations in the region and imposing a ruinous and dangerous arms drive on the region, imperialists have been trying to find a proper propaganda cover-up. During his tour of Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia, the U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, while advocating the increased military budgets of the Southeast Asian nations, alleged that they do not have to fear the growth of Japan's military might.

It has just been officially announced that the Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone is to go on a tour of the ASEAN countries, and according to the Thailand press, one of the main goals of the tour is to make another try in attempt to dispel the regional fears over the re-militarization of Japan and the transfer of police functions to it in Asia and the Pacific. However, this is not easy to achieve. The regional countries are well aware that even now the Japanese Armed Forces are much superior in their equipment and personnel skills to the armies of ASEAN countries together. Even the Japanese defence department has been forced to admit, upon its scrutiny of publications in the leading newspapers of 12 [as heard] ASEAN countries and of statements by government officials, that concern has been growing in Southeast Asia over Japan's bellicosity.

USSR-MONGOLIAN SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION CITED

PM141537 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 p 3

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Unique Atlas"]

[Text] Mongolian and Soviet scientists have nearly completed a joint 5-year task to compile an atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic. This unique publication will be an important contribution to the development of Mongolian science. It contains very full information about Mongolia's history, population, state system and special climatic features. Numerous geological maps have been drawn up on the basis of material collected by Soviet and Mongolian geologists on joint expeditions.

The compilation of the atlas is by no means the only joint work of Mongolian and Soviet scientists. Together with their colleagues from the city of Dubna, near Moscow, Mongolian physicists are carrying out successful research into elementary particles and the structure of the nucleus.

As Professor N. Sodnom noted, the Dubna joint institute of nuclear research plays an invaluable role in training cadres for Mongolian science.

The joint work of geophysicists and seismologists is interesting. Maps of the seismic zoning of the Mongolian territory are widely utilized by construction workers and architects when building major industrial installations and housing projects. Consideration of the seismicity of a locality has already saved the state millions.

What problem will be at the focus of Mongolian scientists' efforts in the next few years? Academician Ch. Tseren, president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, was asked this question at a recent press conference.

"Primarily, we will be developing the technology of enriching the ores of nonferrous metals and rare elements," Acad Ch. Tseren said. "Other tasks include genetics research, the development of technology to obtain mineral fertilizers from local raw materials, and scientific substantiation for the rational use of arable and forage land.

"I am confident," Ch. Tseren stressed, "that the collective of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, relying on the fraternal assistance of their Soviet colleagues, will cope honorably with the tasks set by the party and government of People's Mongolia."

MONGOLIA'S UNEN ON POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK

PM141513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Shpakov: "Increasing Activity"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- MPRP primary organizations, UNEN writes today in an editorial article, are making increasingly widespread use of the comprehensive approach to political education work.

In recent years, the paper notes, centers have been set up in many cities, state farms and agricultural associations which have become an important means of exercising an ideological influence on the broad masses of working people. There are regular lectures and talks, concerts and movie shows in centers in most somons in Dornod, Dundgovi, Bayanhongor and other aymags.

At the same time UNEN writes, mass measures are sporadic in a number of clubs and palaces of culture in Suhebaatar, Ovorhangay, Hovd and other aymags. No instance of this kind must go unnoticed. Party organs should be constantly concerned to improve the activity of cultural centers.

SOVIET EQUIPMENT DELIVERIES TO DPRK NOTED

SK160312 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A group of industrial enterprises in Odessa, a big industrial city and port in the Black Sea, is commemorating the 37th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Protocol for Economic and Cultural Cooperation, falling on 17 March, through the prescheduled fulfillment of the orders from the DPRK.

(Glshunolord Mashu), an industrial complex of [words indistinct] has delivered for several years its products to the Kim Chaek iron works in Chongjin City. Korean metallurgical workers have highly appraised the air decomposition equipment and the gas cutting machines with the trademark of the plant.

In addition, metal cutting machines, communications equipment, pumps, motors, semi-conductors and medical equipment that are manufactured at enterprises in Odessa are being delivered to the people's Korea.

KIM TAE-CHUNG'S ADDRESS AT HARVARD REPORTED

SK140556 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a noted South Korean political activist, denounced the Seoul dictatorial regime for infringing upon democracy. In a speech delivered at Harvard University in the United States, he said that [word indistinct] democracy will achieve victory over the politics of terror exercised by dictator Chon Tu-hwan. He also condemned the United States for backing the regime that suppresses the people.

Protesting the presence of the U.S. troops, Kim Tae-chung demanded the withdrawal of the death sentence that was handed down to two South Korean opposition activists who had set fire to an American cultural center in South Korea.

Kim Tae-chung, a former candidate for South Korean president, was once sentenced to death. But thanks to pressure from international social circles, he was allowed to leave South Korea.

U.S. DENIES LINK WITH PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD152017 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] The United States of America is trying to deny its affiliation to the nuclear program being developed in Pakistan. The U.S. deputy under secretary of state, Howard Schaffer, has officially declared that Washington is allegedly trying to eliminate the stimulus for the production of nuclear weapons in Pakistan. According to Schaffer it is possible to prevent the appearance of the atomic bomb in the hands of the Islamabad regime only by delivering various types of conventional armaments to it, in particular F-16 fighter bombers. They will allegedly strengthen Pakistan's feeling of security and will discourage the Pakistani military (?adventures) in nuclear mass annihilation weapons.

By this word-juggling the American Administration would like to dissociate itself from the Pakistani nuclear projects and at the same time to justify its arms deliveries to the Ziaul Haq regime. However, there can be no doubt that the United States is (?selflessly) interested in arming the state with all types of weapons, including nuclear armaments. It is not coincidential that Washington granted an opportunity to over 100 Pakistani nuclear physicists to undergo training in United States leading scientific centers. Neither is it coninicidental that the White House through false companies in the United States and in West Europe sold technology and equipment for the atomic industry to Pakistan. With the help of these deliveries nuclear installations have already been built in Kahuta and Karachi and in the settlement of (?Churtna) 250 km away from Islamabad, the construction of a new complex is nearing completion which is intended for processing nuclear fuel and enriching uranium.

Incidentally, the absence of uranium ore deposts on Pakistani territory has not been an obstacle for the United States and its Asian partner. The secret American services engineered a number of thefts of uranium concentrate from the mines in Nigeria and in other countries. Now Pakistan is carrying on searches for raw materials, using American geological maps, on the part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir which it occupies. The fact that Islamabad is categorically refusing to allow specialists from the international atomic energy agency to visit its nuclear [word indistinct] provides evidence that the Pakistani regime, with the help of the United States, has come very close to developing nuclear weapons. It can be seen that the [word indistinct] components of the explosive devices are already prepared and both in the Pakistani and the American capitals they apparently do not wish to make public the results of their collaboration in the nuclear field.

The sale to Pakistan of F-16 fighter bombers which the deputy under secretary of the United States [words indistinct] to justify also reaffirms Washington's wish [words indistinct] disposal as soon as possible. One of the purposes of these planes is to deliver nuclear armaments to the [word indistinct] The Pentagon was in such a hurry to dispatch the first consignment of Phantoms that it even proposed at the beginning to transship them to Pakistan not from American territory but from closer European NATO bases. The Washington administration is very anxious to open up a path for the Pakistani military regime for the operative use of nuclear bombs. Secretly introducing Pakistan to the circle of nuclear powers and verbally denying these efforts, the United States is preparing public opinion for the moment when the creation of a nuclear bomb will be officially announced.

The American mass media is trying to prove that Pakistan is threatened by certain outside forces and that in the face of this threat the Pakistani regime should boost its military potential. However, the Pakistani themselves believe that no new weapons are needed by their country. Voicing their point of view one of the trade union activists recently declared in a talk with Soviet journalists that with the (?talk) of a nuclear bomb Pakistan is being involved in the dangerous [word indistinct] needed by the United States and not by the Pakistanis.

Pakistan's security lies not in militarization but in conducting the nonalignment policy [words indistinct] Such opinions, the Lhore magazine VIEWPOINT. [sentence as heard] However, is this clearly realized in Islamabad? Do the authorities understand that the United States assisting in developing nuclear weapons intends to use them in its own interests? Are they aware that the nuclear bomb in the hands of Pakistan will become a tool of imperialist blackmail and this will result in aggravating tensions in South and South West Asia and will pose a threat to the peaceful future of the Pakistan people themselves?

INDIA 'CONCERNED' OVER U.S. SUPPORT OF SEPARATISTS

LD151551 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 15 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Vinogradov reports:

India is seriously concerned over the support the United States renders to the separatist movement in Punjab State. Local reports say that a corresponding representation has been made here to a high-ranking U.S. Embassy officer in conjunction with the U.S. Administration's decision to issue a U.S. entry visa to one of the ring-leaders of Punjab extremists J.S. Chaukhan whose passport was long ago cancelled by the Indian authorities.

Several weeks ago the United States, following India's repeated protests, refused to issue an entry visa to the self-appointed president of the non-existent "state of Khalistan" which certain forces are trying to establish in Punjab State and adjacent regions. However, J.S. Chaukhan found sanctuary in Britain. And anyway, the United States did not stick by its own decision for long and recently reconsidered it.

It is not accidental that the leader of "Khalistan" terrorists is bent on visiting the United States. It is there, according to press reports, than many of his adherents have found haven. It is there that he receives "aid" for subversive operations. It is from there that he coordinates and supervises the operations of the fighting men from the outlawed Dal Khalsa organisation.

The Indian press reported more than once that the Central intelligence Agency of the United States is involved in the actions of Punjab extremists. By doing so, it is trying to destabilise the situation in India. The latest decision of the U.S. Department of State, local observers point out, comes as a fresh confirmation of such reports.

PAPER NOTES CRISIS IN POLISH WRITERS' UNION

PM160941 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 Mar 83 p 7

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Round the Pages of the Polish Press": "Clear-Cut Principles Needed"]

[Text] The Polish press is discussing extensively the situation in the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP], whose activity was suspended with the imposition of martial law and has not been resumed to this day. The newspaper SZTANDAR LUDU (Lublin) has opened a special section in its pages in which well-known writers write. They suggest options for the organization's emergence from its critical situation and impart their thoughts on the policy of the party and government in the cultural field.

Fiction, the newspaper notes, is an inexhaustible and irreplaceable source of patriotic education and the formation of international views. Neither science nor journalism can take the place of literature in resolving these tasks. It is a case of the entire writers' collective serving society and their country. But instead of this we see in the ZLP disorder and contradictions between individual members.

SZTANDAR LUDU calls for constructive dialogue to be initiated between the representatives of the writers' organization and the authorities and for the establishment of cooperation between the ZLP main board and the Polish Ministry of Culture and Art.

There are those who suggest disbanding this organization and carrying out a purge among ZLP members on the grounds that even back in early 1981 creative figures had expressed objections to the ZLP board, which had come under the influence of KSS-KOR.

The ZLP's leading personnel became a tool in the hands of KSS-KOR, an organization of a counterrevolutionary, anti-Polish nature.

In late February an all-Polish conference of writers belonging to the PZPR was held at the PZPR Central Committee.

The report submitted by the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department noted in particular that the influence which the opponents of socialism are still exerting on the ZLP leadership still makes it impossible to resume its activity.

The starting point in the discussion of questions of normalizing literary life in the country is the clear definition of the principles of the activity of the writer's organization. In view of the need to coordinate all the party's activity in the field of literature, it is proposed to create an all-Polish group of writers belonging to the party under the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department.

Those taking part in the conference adopted a "statement of Writers Belonging to the PZPR." The document says in particular: We are living and creating in a period of social tension, contradictory interests and hard choices.

"The country's difficult socioeconomic position requires universal concern for the welfare of our national culture. We realize that no one will take the place of us writers in this activity. We want to take an active part in creating and implementing the socialist state's policy in the cultural field."

The meeting of writers belonging to the PZPR, in which 270 people took part, was widely reflected in the press. As TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the exchange of opinions on the unusually complicated situation in which the country's writers' organization finds itself lasted several hours. The speakers pointed out that today conditions have been created for writers belonging to the party to launch a struggle for ideological unity and to ensure the prevention of the creation of a situation in which writers would be under the opposition's influence. The voice of the party writers today can and must be the decisive one in the propaganda of literature which serves all society. The party writers represent a substantial force, but a joint program of activity must be elaborated and consistently implemented.

The majority of speakers, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, assessed the activity of the ZLP main board critically and drew attention to the fact that decisive influence in it rested with the extremists, representatives of the political opposition. The need was indicated for the abolition of dual power of this kind in the ZLP. At the same time it was stressed that enough time has now elapsed to make it possible to resolve existing problems. That is what the enormous majority of Polish writers are waiting for.

The discussion also raised problems connected with creative workers' working conditions and professional, social and daily living questions of this milieu. It was pointed out that the writers belonging to the PZPR are playing a fruitful role in resolving these problems.

POLAND'S TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS U.S. POLICIES

PM141445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Article in TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar -- The adventurist U.S. course, which is based on bellicose anti-communism and militarism, confrontation and threats, is the main source of the present international tension, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

The United States, in pursuing a "position of strength" policy in the international arena, the newspaper notes, is trying to take the world back to cold war times, curb the progressive development of socialism and suppress the national liberation movement. The Reagan administration is waging a frontal attack on detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Moreover the United States has declared a "crusade" against the socialist countries, including Poland, and has launched a vile propaganda campaign with the aim of discrediting socialism's gains.

The greatest threat to peace, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, comes from U.S. plans to step up the arms race, develop new types of weapons, including nuclear weapons, and incorporate them in NATO's arsenals and create dangerous military doctrines which provide for the waging of so-called "limited nuclear wars." In adopting a vast arms program, the United States hopes that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states will become more vulnerable militarily and will be weakened economically. But these plans to pressure socialism cannot be realized.

As a fierce opponent of detente, the United States is trying in every way to undermine East-West economic cooperation, resorting to various kinds of "sanctions," as happened, for instance, in relation to Poland.

The socialist community countries, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, counterpose to the whipping up of military hysteria, the spurring on of the arms race and the kindling of anti-communist mania a constructive, realistic set of proposals based on the principles of equality and identical security. These proposals indicate ways of preserving peace and detente and improving the international situation.

The Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration and the proposal which it contains on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states indicate the socialist countries' determination to operate actively in the interests of defending peace, ending the arms race and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes.

COMMENTARY ON TACTICS OF POLISH 'UNDERGROUND'

LD151321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Mar (TASS) -- The antisocialist underground in Poland has not laid down its arms. Fulfilling the instructions of its Western patrons, it is changing its tactics, due to the failure of the previous plans, the aim of which was the instantaneous alteration of the situation in the country and its political structure, writes the Polish paper GLOS SZCZECINSKI. It has published a commentary on the tactics of the counter-revolutionary underground in the country.

Since the failure of attempts to push the PPR into a quagmire of chaos and anarchy in November last year, the paper notes, the underground Solidarity organizations have been working out a new tactic in the struggle against socialism. The extremist leaders are now planning to achieve their aims at some indeterminate time in the future.

As an accompaniment to these intentions, the commentary says, the voices of the Western subversive radio stations are heard, continuing to pay much attention to the activities of the reactionary underground. A commentary broadcast by the Voice of America on 5 March admits the ineffectiveness of the previous tactics of the antisocialist opposition.

The radio station suggests to the listeners in Poland that this tactic should be reviewed and reorientated towards long-term goals, which should be attained stage by stage. Moreover, it is recommended that various tactics and plans should be used, which should be implemented both illegally and legally within the framework of the socialist system and its social institutions. The Voice of America advises that the instructions of the underground should be obeyed. It is particularly stressed that the structure of the underground should not duplicate the former structure of Solidarnosc.

Advice of this kind does not stand out at all from the hostile chorus of Western ideological subversion centers. Recently, Radio Free Europe put out an article from the information bulletin of the so-called "regional Executive Commission of the Solidarnosc Trade Union, Malopolska Region."

This work argues the need for the approval and support of those leaders of the underground who have not recanted and given up their activities. They must be approved, of course, by all society, primarily by the former members of Solidarity, the paper writes. Thus the argument for the creation of an underground organization appears in the world again. In accordance with Z. Bujak's concept, it should unite people around the "idea" of a struggle against socialism, the state and the people's power.

Plans are now being worked out for a prolonged struggle against socialism, there is talk of the need to expand the network of underground organizations. The forces of reaction intend to overthrow people's power in Poland and to alter the country's social structure by achieving numerous separate aims. It is important to know this, so as to minimize as effectively as possible the consequences of the hostile activities of antisocialist forces in Poland and beyond its borders, the paper points out in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 'AIMS' OF COLOMBO'S U.S. TRIP

PM151217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Paklin "International Commentary": "From Former Positions"]

[Text] Rome -- Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo has paid a 2-day visit to Washington. He had talks with U.S. President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and a number of other high-ranking U.S. figures. What aims did the leader of Italian diplomacy set himself?

On the eve of and during his trip the Italian press wrote a great deal about the "special significance" of this visit. The newspapers transparently hinted that the Italian foreign minister was conducting talks in Washington not only on Italy's behalf but also on behalf of other West European countries with whose leaders he had had contacts recently. It was also emphasized that this was the first meeting between a representative of West Europe and the U.S. Administration since the FRG parliamentary elections.

In the unanimous assessment of the Italian press "Euromissiles" were the chief topic in the talks. This topic has acquired special emphasis in view of the fact that the Pentagon and NATO intend to begin deploying nuclear-armed Pershings and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, including Italy, by the end of this year.

The West European public is increasingly clearly realizing the very serious consequences of this step. But it would have been futile to expect the Italian foreign minister to appear in Washington as the voice of West Europe's alarm. When American journalists asked him what he thought of the implementation of the NATO plans to deploy new American missiles, he replied plainly: "We have obligations, and we will fulfill them." Commenting on the stand taken by E. Colombo at the talks in Washington, the newspaper IL TEMPO frankly admits that "confirmation of the joint obligation to implement NATO's missile modernization program" was discussed. This is the crux of the Italian foreign minister's U.S. visit.

But there was also another aim. In Washington E. Colombo advocated that the United States display greater flexibility at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and urged it to advance "new initiatives." What is this? An attempt to pressure the American Administration and make it abandon the notorious "zero option" and take account of the real interests of its partners in the talks? By no means. CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes in a dispatch from Washington that Reagan's "zero option," in the opinion of E. Colombo and a number of other West European leaders, is not only the "optimum solution" but also the "ultimate goal" of the West's strategy. Like other Atlanticists, however, he is concerned at the tremendous influence which the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals advanced by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the sphere of curbing the race for nuclear missile weapons have exerted on West European public opinion. It was in order to weaken this impact that the Italian foreign minister asked Washington to put forward "counterproposals."

Explaining this move by E. Colombo, IL TEMPO emphasizes that the "new American proposals," in the interpretation of the head of Italy's diplomatic department, must be designed to "wrest the political and psychological initiative from the Soviet Union's hands and thereby weaken the antinuclear protest movement which is once again swamping West European countries." That, it turns out, is the crux of the matter.

ITALIAN ARRESTS OF USSR CITIZENS 'UNLAWFUL'

PM152053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Potapov article: "Fueling Anti-Soviet Hysteria"]

[Text] Taking their lead from the Reagan administration, certain circles in Italy have recently been striving to erect artificial obstacles in relations with the Soviet Union. Their fueling of anti-Sovietism is not merely a gesture to Washington and NATO subversive centers; they are attempting to exploit for their own benefit unseemly actions designed to support the "crusade" against the socialist countries.

I am referring to arbitrary actions by the Italian secret services vis-a-vis Soviet citizens working in Italy. On 14 February Soviet agency worker V.F. Pronin was arrested during office hours at the Aeroflot office in Rome without any charges being preferred. At the same time the Italian authorities without any explanation demanded that two more Aeroflot workers leave the country. There is more. On 23 February the Italian secret police arrested Soviet citizen V.M. Konyayev, who works for the Nafta-Italia Italian-Soviet joint commercial company. Late at night seven thugs in Caribinieri uniforms burst into his apartment and searched it. A search was then carried out at the Nafta-Italia offices.

What we have here is a whole chain of events which were undoubtedly planned and prepared in advance. The aspiration of certain circles to use the unlawful arrests to fuel anti-Soviet passions to an incredible extend is evidence extremely clearly by the "espionage" overtones given to this campaign. The main elements in this show are innuendo, half-hints and half-assertions. The knowledgeable reader can work things out for himself, it is believed, and, if necessary, invent things. There is no need for proof. The machinery for conditioning public opinion went into operation with this in mind. A stream of lies and insinuations poured forth from Italian newspaper and magazine pages and television screens, gathering as it went fantastic fairytales and "details" of various kinds.

In the worst tradition of the spy novel, the material which is being published tells the reader about Russian agents' pursuit of Italian "top secrets." In the pursuit of sensation and to give an appearance of plausibility the names of other Soviet representatives in Italy are given. Here none of the writers are worried by the fact that the named Soviet citizens have long been back home (and this is well known to the Italian authorities) and were physically incapable of taking part in the actions ascribed to them.

One lie is piled upon another, providing the new "details" so necessary to lend credibility to the latest fairytale. The Italian investigative organs' futile attempts to "confirm" the clumsy accusations leveled against Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov of making an attempt on the pope's life are compelling the press to maneuver and justify itself. "This time," the magazine L'ESPRESSO attempts to persuade its readers, "in this case (the arrest of Pronin and Konyayev -- author's note) there is no doubt, no confusion, unlike the Bulgarian case." However, the magazine's "authoritative" assertions -- like the entire business, moreover -- are built on the crumbling sand of the fabrications of an imagination sick with spy-mania.

Certain circles in Italy, who are prepared to damage the country's national interests to achieve their objectives of the moment, have a manifest interest in artificially fueling and anti-Soviet orgy.

However, is it sensible to introduce elements of the domestic political struggle which for decades have been built on the basis of mutual benefit, have a solid foundation, and have been bolstered by the traditional feelings of fellowship between the Soviet and Italian peoples?

It would not do any harm for this to be remembered by responsible Italian state and political figures who can soberly assess the situation and see not only the present but also the future of relations between our countries. It is much easier and, we would add, more irresponsible to destroy what has been built up over the decades than to build or rebuild from the beginning again.

No matter how they are clothed, lies never get you very far. When the artificially whipped-up wave of untruth abates and the paid loudmouths fall silent, only the facts will remain. And they are indeed unequivocal [nelitseprivatnyy] for the Italian side. The essence of these facts is solely this -- unprecedented flagrant arbitrary action vis-a-vis official Soviet representatives in Italy. And, as is known, arbitrary action has never led to anything good.

FRG: POST-ELECTION 'PROBLEMS', 'CHANGES' ASSESSED

Disarmament Common Theme

LD140424 Moscow Domestic Television Serivce in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the "International Panaroma" program; dispatch by Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] Election posters are still up, but this is just so much scrap paper; and there is nobody to do anything about it. The elections battles have died away. The victors have enjoyed their private celebrations. The vanquished have got over the bitterness of defeat. Political life is getting back to normal in Bonn. As one local politician put it: The worst is over; the most difficult part lies ahead. The elections have been fought by the problems remain -- the economic crisis, mass unemployment, and the missile question. These were problems making 1983 a decisive year for the FRG and, in the case of the missiles, a decisive one for the whole of Europe.

The election results are still being analyzed by both parties and by the press. The main result is that the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union[CDU/CSU] which came to power last autumn, has received endorsement; and the chancellor will again be the Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl. In this sense, there is nothing new in Bonn. Yet all the same, after the 6 March elections not everyone in Bonn remains as it was.

In the first place, a new force has appeared in the Bundestag -- the Green Party. Its success has been impressive. In the 1980 elections it gained a mere one and one-half percent of the votes. In these elections its figure was 5.6 percent. In the Bundestag the Greens will be represented by 27 deputies. They have promised to play a firm but constructive role in opposition. The Greens are ardent supporters of environmental protection and resolute opponents of the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Among the Greens' deputies is Gert Bastian, who until recently was a general in the Bundeswehr, who was dismissed for speaking out against the NATO missile decision. He was one of the initiators of the Krefeld Appeal against deployment of the new missiles, for which over 3.7 million signatures have already been collected.

This is a meeting of the new members of the Social Democrat group in the Bundestag. [shots of deputies engaged in discussion] Here, too, there are changes, primarily in number. In the 6 March elections the Social Democrats lost 27 seats. The man who has been elected chairman of the group is Hans-Jochen Vogel, who ran for the chancellorship. During the election campaign Vogel promised to do everything possible to make stationing of the new missiles unnecessary. This found a broad response. Observers attributed the Social Democrats' lack of success in the elections to domestic political causes, primarily the economic crisis, which began while they were in power.

The position of the Free Democrats in the Bundestag has been considerably weakened. They lost over a third of their seats. This cannot fail to have its effect at the CDU/CSU coalition talks, which start next week. The Free Democrats will probably be squeezed in the coalition government. The man who mainly intends to see about this is the Bavarian Franz-Josef Strauss. The fact that the Free Democrats managed to get into the Bundestag dealt a blow to his plans to become vice chancellor and foreign minister. But Strauss is not laying down his arms, and the feeling here is that Helmut Kohl will have quite a job restraining the ambitions of his Bavarian friend and rival. The need of Strauss and his Christian Social Union are great. And he has not abandoned his claim to the job of foreign minister. Strauss has never had much time for the Free Democrats. Here is how he feels about this: The tail should not wag the dog, he told the Free Democrats. In general, the coalition talks promised to be difficult, involving battles not just of personalities but over the essence of problems, among them foreign policy problems. DER SPIEGEL has written: Strauss thinks in terms of general confrontation with the Soviet Union. Kohl, however, the magazine writes, does not want his field of activity toward the East to be restricted.

Helmut intends to present his new government program to the Bundestag next month. In his first statements after the elections Kohl promised to continue his previous line on foreign policy and security questions. During the election campaign Kohl, paying due respect to the mood of the electorate, said that his goal was a world with fewer weapons -- a worthy goal. But can it be attained while preparing to accept U.S. Pershing-II's and cruise missiles on FRG territory at the end of the year. To back Reagan's zero option, as Kohl does, means being prepared to station the U.S. missiles. And Reagan's zero option is blocking accord at Geneva.

The Federal Republic of Germany has big domestic concerns -- and economic crisis, mass unemployment, depressed finances. As the weekly DIE ZEIT remarked recently, nuclear war would make all these concerns superfluous. Here in the FRG more and more people are coming to realize that more missiles, far from bringing great security, on the contrary mean a greater threat of war. There is frequent talk in Bonn of sobriety and realism. Sobriety and realism were displayed when, in reply to the U.S. demand for economic war against the Soviet Union, there came a firm no from the Rhine. On the missile question much more is at stake. An indication of sobriety and realism would be a firm yes in favor of a just solution to the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The broadest strata of the FRG population are for this, and the latest election campaign provided convincing evidence of that. All, literally all, candidates spoke of the need for disarmament and for reducing nuclear potential. And this included the candidates from those parties ruling in Bonn. Will all of this be reflected in practical politics in Bonn?

Post-Election Options

PM111409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "After the FRG Election"]

[Text] Bonn, 10 Mar -- Preliminary talks began here yesterday between H. Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], and H.-D. Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], on the formation of a new CDU/CSU/FDP coalition government. Kohl had previously met with CSU Chairman F.-J. Strauss, whose party is also claiming ministerial posts.

Addressing a Bonn press conference, Chancellor H. Kohl stated that the voters had given the present FRG Government a "clear mandate" to continue the policy of "close alliance with the United States." In his words, the FRG will remain a stable pillar of the North Atlantic alliance. H. Kohl supported the NATO "arms upgrading" decision, which means the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, mainly on West German territory. The Bundestag election result, he claimed, is a "contribution to strengthening the West's stance at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe."

But after all, it is well known that the CDU/CSU bloc fully supports Reagan's "zero option," which is aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR and cannot be a basis for talks. The chancellor called on the Soviet Union to make some "concessions" on questions of ending the arms race. However, he totally ignored the USSR's recent far-reaching initiatives in the disarmament sphere which have met with broad support in many countries of the world.

A session of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] parliamentary group was addressed by party Chairman W. Brandt, who admitted that the election result was a "considerable blow to the SPD." He said that henceforth the SPD "would act as a constructive opposition" and called on Social Democrats to "link a self-critical study of the election results with a guideline for the future." The Social Democratic election program, W. Brandt continued, is still the SPD's main activity, which "there is no need to change." In his opinion, the lesson to be learned for the 6 March election is that the SPD should work more vigorously in the land and that the renewal of social democracy should begin at community level.

After the "Green" Party group session had ended, its representative P. Kelly stated in a West German TV interview that the session had taken the decision to begin measures in parliament in defense of peace starting the following week. Retired Bundeswehr Major General Bastian, a "Green" Party representative and now a Bundestag member, stated in a Deutschlandfunk radio interview that he believes his main task to be combatting the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG.

The German Communist Party [DKP] board presidium made a statement on the Bundestag election results which says in particular:

By means of social and nationalist demagoguery, the right-wing bloc parties, the CDU/CSU and the FDP, have succeeded in winning a majority in the Bundestag. They blackmailed the voters by citing the employers' threat that, in the event of an SPD electoral success, even more jobs would be at risk. The financial basis for the right-wing forces' election success was provided by colossal sums received from concerns and big banks and money from the Flick Company's "slush" fund.

The right-wing bloc in Bonn can be rebuffed if all democratic and peace-loving forces, primarily the working class and their organizations, offer resistance and if Social Democrats, Communists, "Greens," Alternativists (the "Alternative List" Party), liberals and disaffected supporters of the ruling bloc cooperate in this cause. Despite the right wing's election success, the fact remains that considerable democratic potential exists in our country.

Our party has again become the target of a broad anticommunist slander campaign. In breach of the basic law, DKP members have been subjected to a professional ban for making use of their right to put forward their DKP candidacies.

For the further development of the peace movement it is very important to preserve the atmosphere of cooperation which was formed during the election campaign. All the conditions exist for intensifying the struggle against the new U.S. missiles after the election and, by the joint actions of all democratic and left-wing forces, for preventing 1983 from being the year of the missiles' deployment, the DKP board presidium statement notes in conclusion.

An SPD press bulletin publishes the text of a letter by H.-J. Wischnewski, member of the SPD board presidium, on comments by NATO Secretary General J. Luns. Commenting on the FRG election results, Luns has stated that Kohl's "triumph" will "strengthen" NATO's "solidarity and cohesion."

"Your comments on the FRG Bundestag election results are very one-sided," Wischnewski's letter says. "Thus, you have not only considerably exceeded your authority but have also considerably harmed NATO's prestige.

"The SPD, which appointed H. Schmidt, G. Leber and H. Apel to the post of defense minister, has made a decisive contribution to the cohesion and solidarity of the NATO alliance. With respect to the nearly 15 million SPD voters in the FRG, your statement represents juggling with the facts."

SPD LODGES COMPLAINT OF ELECTION 'INTERFERENCE'

LD101848 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The West German news agency DPA reported on a protest lodged by member of the SPD Executive Board Wischnewski with NATO Sectretary General Luns. Wischnewski protested against Luns' utterances on the outcome of the Bundestag elections in the FRG. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following:

It is nothing new that U.S. and NATO leaders interfere in the internal affairs of the FRG. At the time Washington had contributed substantially to the overthrow of the Schmidt government through the dissemination of nonsensical rumors about the latter's liking for neutralism and its dislike for participating in the West's common defense. Strictly speaking the propaganda ammunition, which at the time was used for bombardment against the SPD, was loaded with American gunpowder.

A new stage of American interference in the FRG's internal affairs then was reached by the U.S. actions during the campaign for the latest Bundestag elections. America's President himself called the tune for bringing pressure to bear on the FRG voters by saying that any refusal by Bonn to station American missiles would undermine the Atlantic solidarity. By this statement and after U.S. Vice President Bush's stay in Bonn an anti-social democratic campaign was launched in the American press which was provided with ever new arguments for prejudicing the FRG public by the Springer press and the CDU/CSU party press.

As to Joseph Luns personally, however, it would be naive to ascribe his utterances that offered the SPD leadership to a thoughtless judgment. The enthusiastic remarks of the NATO secretary general on the victory of the current government coalition and the triumphing of Atlantic solidarity continued the defamation started in the West and in the FRG of all political groupings, that are more to the left than the CDU, as potential or also practical renegades. This propaganda course, however, is not implicitly being continued, for the new government is being formed in Bonn, after all. It would, however, not be Mr Luns and not one of the American patrons if they were to leave the forming of the government to the decisions of the FRG politicians themselves.

In his letter to Luns Mr Wischnewski points out that it was the SPD leadership which at the time had rendered NATO good services. This really has been the case. What is well known, for instance, is the SPD leadership's contribution to railroading through the NATO machinery the ill-famed dual decision. But Mr Wischnewski is waiting in vain for NATO's gratitude for this service rendered to the arms race. As the saying goes: use them and drop them. It is not the first time that the imperialist military men settle accounts with the social democrats along this principle. One only can ask: When will the social democratic leaders at long last learn the proper lesson?

TURKISH NAVY BEGINS WAR GAMES 14 MARCH

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Ankara March 14 TASS -- The Turkish Navy has begun today its military exercises under the code name of "Sea World-83" in the Mediterranean, Aegean and Marble Seas. The aim is to practice mining and (?mine bearing) in sea water, interaction of warships with naval and land-based aviation, as well as with land troops. The war games will last till March 26.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SHIFTING FRENCH DEFENSE VIEWS

PM101451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Observer's Notes": "French Military Policy and the Atlantic Bloc"]

[Text] We are living, noted the Paris paper LE MONDE, in an age of paradoxes: France is becoming "to all intents and purposes the best student in the Atlantic class," while at the same time stressing the independence of its policy in the defense sphere. And other Western press organs are writing about an obvious tilt by official Paris in the direction of Atlanticism and a virtual convergence with NATO military policy.

In this connection observers recall the lessons of the not so distant past when France's membership of the major militarist bloc headed by the United States was fraught with the risk of being drawn into its dangerous military adventures. In 1966 General de Gaulle, then president of France, decided to take it out of the NATO military organization and the French Armed Forces thus ceased to be under NATO command. It was a step in the direction of strengthening France's sovereignty and security, normalizing the situation in Europe and establishing mutually advantageous political and economic ties among all the countries of the continent, as De Gaulle emphasized, "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

Remember that French military doctrine was then based on the "deterrence strategy" and aimed at "multidirectional defense." It envisaged deterring "any potential aggressor" as a result of the French Armed Forces' ability to deliver a "massive retaliatory nuclear strike." France did, however, remain in the North Atlantic bloc's nonmilitary organs and confirmed the "joint defense" commitment made when it joined NATO. But it reserved the right to decide for itself the necessity, form and duration of its participation in combat operations in the event of a military conflict. This emphasized the independent nature of France's policy on very important questions of war and peace.

Since then forces wanting to see the country return to the bloc's militarist fold have been more or less active in NATO circles and in France itself. On the false pretest of the "growing Soviet military threat" it was proposed that De Gaulle's military doctrine be altered through various amendments, additions and new concepts -- "extended security zone," "common European defense space" and "defense in forward positions," and although De Gaulle's successors -- G. Pompidou and V. Giscard d'Estaing -- confirms France's special position in the North Atlantic alliance, the "Euroatlantic" campaign did not cease.

Recently people have started again talking in earnest about a trend toward the reorientation of French military doctrine. A French-German summit meeting was held in Bonn last fall. Some of its participants' pronouncements prompted a multitude of reactions. It was noted, for example, that at the meeting "France agreed for the first time to hold consultations with the FRG regarding decisions concerning its nuclear deterrence potential" and that these consultations, as "a well-informed" FRG Representative stressed, will be "very close, far-reaching and profound." And London's THE GUARDIAN reported that "according to information from senior NATO specialists, the consultation revealed France's desire to move toward total military integration with NATO."

There followed official denials from the French side. However, commentators put them down primarily to an awarness of the "political dangers" which would inevitably be created by such plans. "The somewhat different orientation given to the principles of deterrence and the slide in the direction of accord with the (NATO) strategy of flexible response," the Paris paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote, "make a new definition of our military relations with Bonn inevitable" and Bonn is "extremely interested in this evolution."

Official Bonn is showing its interest in a particular way. It welcomes military rapprochement with France, of course, but it sees it in the context of NATO, as a supplement to military cooperation with the main ally -- the United States. "In the security sphere," Chancellor H. Kohl said after his meeting with President F. Mitterrand, "the question as far as the FRG is concerned is not about an 'either or' policy but a 'both' policy." In other words, Bonn is not opposed to gaining access to France's nuclear potential, but not on French terms and not to the detriment of its special relations with Washington.

The West German press, not bound by diplomatic convention, was even clearer on this point. It criticized Paris for refusing even in peacetime to place French Armed Forces under NATO command. "If Paris really wants to contribute to the defense of Western Europe," FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU writes, "it should seek a field of activity, which it can only have if it is prepared to restrict the autonomy of French defense. This applies even more to the incorporation of the French nuclear threat in the NATO concept of deterrence." This demand implies a far-reaching scheme which some people have in their heads but which the author of the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU article is articulating. He and his ilk are dreaming of a "rapid change in the situation in France," the government "being forced to admit that the new strategic concept could perfectly well incorporate the idea: 'die for Hamburg.'"

This prospect is apparently being discussed not only in the FRG. An interesting statement was made on the subject by French Socialist Deputy Jean-Yves le (Drian), rapporteur for the National Assembly Financial commission on the military budget, to the paper LIBERATION. Posing the question "is France prepared to sacrifice Paris for Hamburg's sake?" he gives the following answer: "quite obviously there exists a plan, a rough outline, so to speak: A French-West German defense treaty which envisages that West Germany will spend a large proportion of its own funds on its own conventional Armed Forces, placing them under the protection of the French nuclear cover, which it will help to finance. This will entail important strategic consequences."

The advocates of "Euroatlantic integration" view the French military budget for 1983 in the context of the prospects for integration. It is 10 percent bigger than last year's budget. It gives absolute priority to strategic and tactical nuclear forces.

The French strategic nuclear forces' capability, although far short of the U.S. and Soviet capabilities, is very powerful. It comprises three parts. The leading role is performed by the strategic naval forces comprising 5 nuclear submarines each equipped with 16 M-20 missiles carrying single 1-megaton warheads with a range of 3,000 km. They are accelerating the construction of a sixth missile-carrying submarine, the Inflexible, which will be equipped with M-4 missiles each with 7 warheads and range of 4,000 km. Four of the first five submarines will be reequipped with these missiles in the future. It has been decided to build a 7th as well and to equip it with the new M-5 missiles each with 10 warheads.

The strategic air force has 46 Mirage-4 bombers carrying 60-kiloton nuclear bombs. The planned acquisition of 15 Mirage-2000 fighter-bombers, which it is planned to fit with nuclear missiles with a range of 850 km, will also have strategic significance. The third component of the strategic nuclear forces is ground-based ballistic missiles (18 units), each of which has a 1-megaton warhead and a range of 3,500 km. The start of the implementation of a "ground-to-ground' mobile strategic ballistic missiles program" has been announced.

This growing collection of combat facilities is able to cover many dozens of targets. Now they no longer talk in "multidirectional" terms. The Paris weekly L'EXPRESS bluntly states that the French missiles are "aimed at the East," admitting, however, that the French "in their heart of hearts do not take it" for an enemy.

tactical nuclear forces are currently under modernization. It is planned, for example, to replace the Pluton missile, which has a range of 120 km, with the new Hades missile, which has a range of more than 400 km. Deployed in eastern France or in the FRG and, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU believes, equipped with neutron warheads, this missile would be able to hit targets in the European socialist countries. Official statements allowing for the probability of the production of neutron weapons in France have caused great alarm in broad European public circles. Especially as certain circles in the FRG are pinning hopes on their appearance.

"Military experts in Bonn and Paris note," London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, "that the creation in France of a new generation of nuclear weapons, long-range tactical nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb, would lead to a reorientation of its military strategy toward the principle of the defense of Western Europe in 'forward positions.'"

Strange as it may seem, some people in France are trying to put the trend toward reviewing De Gaulle's military doctrine down to a desire to ensure at least some independence for Western Europe from the United States in the military sphere. However, ever since the "European defense" plans appeared America has linked its own hegemonist military-political plans to them. New perfidious plans are now being hatched. The U.S. Administration sees "Euroatlantic integration" as a further opportunity to unleash and wage a "limited" nuclear war in the European Continent with, it imagines, the minimum threat to the United States. This is also the purpose of Washington's efforts to get the U.S. medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe at all costs.

France's stance on this question must be one of the "paradoxes" mentioned by LE MONDE. Paris, like London and Washington, is against French and British medium-range weapons being included in calculations at the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. They are against it for the totally illogical reason that French nuclear forces are independent, as if this made them less lethal and altered their well-known direction of flight. One wonders how they can square this argument with official statements to the effect that France, which has a nuclear capability, is an Atlantic ally, "standing firmly shoulder to shoulder with the United States, with our neighbors and our European partners"? Despite certain reservations, Paris is effectively siding with the United States, which is using the new Pershing and cruise missiles in an attempt to create a first-strike capability in Western Europe and ensure its own military superiority.

The path to follow if one wants to avert the threat of war and strengthen peace is indicated by the new initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov in the report "60 Years of the USSR" and in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration. These constructive proposals produced great interest and positive reactions in Europe and in other continents.

FRENCH TV PROGRAM ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS CRITICIZED

PM041401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

["Rejoinder" by APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Ignatov: "Should French People Know the Truth?"]

[Text] Paris, [no date given] -- For three evenings in a row the French television program TS-1 [possible misprint for TF-1] has been informing its viewers about security in France, Europe and the world. After all, the arms race and the problems of disarmament today are at the very center of attention both in France and in neighboring countries. To inform the French people objectively about the state of affairs and the positions of the sides is a noble goal. Unfortunately, however, it is not enough to grow a good vine: Good wine has to come from it. In other words, any idea can be killed by unsuccessful implementation.

Two gently smiling commentators spoke from the television screen of the French means of nuclear retaliation "against whoever it may be." And yet it was said that these means are aimed only at the East. The public was told about the U.S. and Soviet strategic systems and also about "European theater" weapons. The latter subject set the tone for the entire television series.

Its meaning is not complicated. Moscow, it is alleged, has deployed new SS-20 missiles "covering" the continent. Facing them here, in the West, are only the unsophisticated French and British devices. It thus transpires that it is necessary to counter the Russian missiles with U.S. Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles. And that's that.

Where did the SS-20's come from, and why? Could it be that the authors of the program are unaware that the new missiles, just like their predecessors deployed 20 years ago, protected the Soviet Union from the U.S. nuclear "forward-based weapons?" In any case, TS-1 kept very silent about this.

In actual fact, the Soviet missiles emerged 20 years ago in response to the deployment of the U.S. Thor and Atlas missiles in Europe. Since then the Pentagon has been replacing the outdated systems with aircraft and submarines specially attached to NATO. Where are they now? Still in the same place, "on guard." It may very well be that the French journalists failed to mention them because they considered them a minor and immaterial detail.

Hardly. Today the Americans have over 700 such aircraft in Western Europe with about 1,700 atomic bombs, in addition to more than 400, or 480 altogether, submarine-carried missiles in the Mediterranean. This is according to data from the London Institute for Strategic Studies. As you can see, hardly a minor detail.

And so, in addition to the French and British nuclear missiles, Europe is full of U.S. missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory, balancing the Russian missiles and exceeding them by half as many again in the number of atomic warheads which can be launched at one time. The role of defenseless Cinderella does not befit Western Europe. It is fully capable of defending itself even without new Pershings.

But these facts remained unknown to television viewers in France. Only one thing was impressed upon them: There is no defense against Soviet weapons, for the Paris and London devices are not taken into account. But why not take them into account? In what way are French bombs inferior to U.S. bombs? Hard to understand.

To help my colleagues, I called the television offices. The duty editor had no time, but his colleague picked up the receiver, politely listened to me and told me that he would look into the matter.

He did. It is true, he explained a little later, TS-1 did not mention the U.S. missiles in Europe but today (this was last Saturday evening) it would definitely mention them in the second installment. In the evening I switched on the television. But I did not hear any correction either that day or the next.

But let us not be too hard on the French commentators. They only repeated what is constantly repeated by the bourgeois press and "experts" here in the West. Repeated, that is, from U.S. sources.

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD TO ARRIVE IN USSR 16 MARCH

LD160922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 16 Mar 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] Jallud, member of the Libyan leadership, arrives in our country today at the Soviet Government's invitation. He was among the young Libyan officers who in 1969 took over the power in their country. One of their foremost tasks was to put an end to the domination of imperialism. With this aim in mind and over a short period of time they managed to effect a complete withdrawal of foreign troops and nationalize foreign banks and insurance companies. They put natural resources under state control, in particular the activities of oil companies.

In foreign policy, our countries are united by the struggle for peace and disarmament, by support for those who defend the freedom and independence of peoples, who come out against imperialist expansion, against the remnants of colonialism, and against racism. In the field of economic cooperation we can single out the help of Soviet specialists in the development of Libya's power industry.

Soviet-Libyan Relations Lauded

LD152215 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] IZVESTIYA, which is published in Moscow, carried an article by its commentator Fedor Konopikhin entitled: Libya on th Road to Progress. The commentator pointed to the political and economic achievemen s of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. He said the Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union have common aims in the struggle for peoples' rights and their freedom and against persecution and imperialist aggression, and for durable and just peace and social progress. IZVESTIYA's commentator said the Soviet Union has political and economic relations with Libya. Soviet excavators are operating successfully in the hot Libyan desert. Two powerlines have been erected, and work on laying gas pipelines 570 kilometers long from Barraq to Misratah, where a metallurgical complex is planned to be built with Soviet assistance, will be completed shortly.

IZVESTIYA said Soviet people greatly appreciate the friendly relations with Libya and believe that the development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries will serve the interests of the two peoples and the cause of struggle against persecution and imperialist aggression and the cause of consolidating world peace.

SOVIET ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

LD160323 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, received at his headquarters in Tunis tonight the Soviet ambassador, who delivered a message from the Soviet leadership about the latest development in the international arena in general and in the Middle East in particular.

Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tunis this morning from Morocco where he conferred with King Hasan II.

U.S.-LEBANESE TALKS IN WASHINGTON NOTED

PM141441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Well-Founded Fears"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has held talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister E. Salim, who is visiting Washington. As State Department spokesmen have reported, the main problem on the talks agenda was a Near East settlement and, specifically, the question of an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. The Lebanese government fears, the CBS TV company noted in this context, that Washington is not going to pressure Tel Aviv to force it to leave Lebanese territory, since it is trying to enlist Israel's support for President Reagan's deadlocked so-called "Near East initiative."

IZVESTIYA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH KUWAIT

PM142333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Knyazev: "On a Mutually Advantageous Basis"]

[Text] It was 20 years ago, on 11 March 1963, that diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Kuwait. That event was an important political factor in consolidating the international prestige of the young Arab state which not long before had cast off the fetters of the British protectorate.

In the comparatively short period which has elapsed since it acquired independence Kuwait has made a rapid leap in its development. The Nomadic bedouin way of life has been replaced by a new structure with the modern attributes of civilization. In terms of the level of the population's per capita income Kuwait has reached first place among the capitalist countries.

All this has become possible thanks to the development of the enormous and easily accessible stocks of "black gold." Oil has given this small country without other natural resources virtually everything -- energy, life and prosperity. That is why the Kuwaiti leadership treats this unique resource so carefully. By the early eighties oil had been transferred entirely to state ownership.

However, the revenue from the exploitation of the oil resources ensuring the country's rapid economic progress has not prevented that state from domestic difficulties and acute social conflicts.

The sharp leap accomplished in just a few years has led to substantial social changes in society, has served as the reason for the erosion of traditional patriarchal tribal relations, and has promoted the formation of a working class, which is increasingly actively joining in the struggle for its rights and for the democratization of social life. In early 1981 the leadership set about restoring parliament in the country, which has had a beneficial effect on the political life of Kuwait itself and on the feelings in neighboring monarchist states.

Under complex international conditions Kuwait considers it vitally important to maintain normal political relations and to implement mutually advantageous cooperation with as many states as possible. Its consistent policy of positive neutrality has won its respect from various countries.

Kuwait's approach to the solution of key problems of the present day largely coincides with the Soviet Union's position. Kuwait supports the USSR's very important peace initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace, the relaxation of international tension, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and disarmament.

Its line against various plans to intensify U.S. military pressure in the Persian Gulf zone and the Near East as a whole and against the creation of military-political groupings and blocs there is becoming increasingly consistent.

Coincidence of views marks the positions of the USSR and Kuwait on the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement. In a recent interview with the weekly AL-MAJALLAH Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad stated that Kuwait values highly the Soviet Union's position with respect to Arab problems. The Soviet Union's participation, statesmen note, is an essential condition for the implementation of any plan to establish lasting peace in the Near East.

Friendly Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are reinforced by a whole series of agreements. Back in 1965 an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was concluded between the USSR and Kuwait and 2 years later an agreement on cultural cooperation was concluded. Trade ties have received some development. Freighters and fishing vessels built at Soviet shipyards sail under the Kuwaiti flag. Cement, rolled ferrous metals, lumber, automobiles and other Soviet goods are in demand on the local market. For many years a group of Soviet ichthyologists worked in Kuwait preparing scientific materials on the state of Persian Gulf's fish resources. The Kuwaitis speak warmly of the Soviet doctors working in various medical institutions in the country and of our trainers who coach the Kuwaiti volleyball, basketball and swimming teams. Performances by ballet troupes and folk ensembles from the USSR are unfailingly successful and weeks of Soviet films are held. The USSR space exhibition which has opened here is generating great interest among the inhabitants of Kuwait and neighboring countries.

The visit to the USSR by Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in April 1981 and his talks with USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko lent new impetus to the development of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations.

Celebrating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, it may be noted with confidence that, despite the difference in their sociopolitical systems, Soviet-Kuwaiti relations are developing and strengthening in an atmosphere of friendship and respect, exemplifying well fruitful international cooperation for the benefit of world peace.

SOVIET-IRANIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION VIEWED

NC111522 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Dear listeners, 12 years have passed since the day the Soviet-Iranian agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed in Tehran. Our commentator writes on this anniversary:

The fields in which Iranian and Soviet scientists could cooperate were limited in the first stage of the two countries' scientific and technical cooperation. The program which was approved envisaged cooperation and joint research in the prevention of the pollution of the Caspian Sea waters, determining earthquake zones in Iran, the construction of earthquake-proof buildings, the use of local construction material in rural areas, the gathering and maintenance of scientific and technical information, and the organizing of scientific research. This very list of topics speaks of the need and the usefulness of their studies for the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran.

Some time after the signing of the agreement, visits by scientists and technical experts started between the two countries. During these visits each side became acquainted with the achievements and developments of the other side. Lectures were organized, meetings held, and talks exchanged.

Needless to say, technical and scientific cooperation were undoubtedly useful for Iran's agriculture. For example, in the years 1975 and 1976 in Moscow and Tehran conferences of scientists and experts of the two countries were held on ways to fight the Moroccan locusts in border areas and plant pests. As a result of the conclusions reached by scientists, steps have been taken in Iran to fight locusts. Soviet scientists unconditionally supplied their Iranian colleagues with information on ways to fight contagious diseases of domestic animals.

Soviet and Iranian scientists worked in a good and good-neighborly atmosphere in solving problems on the prevention of the pollution of the Caspian Sea waters. An analysis of the sources of the sea's pollution showed that the preservation of this body of water is outside the framework of the national problem of one country and should be solved through the cooperation of the scientific and research organizations in both countries. The first step toward this was taken in December 1975 when a delegation of Soviet and Iranian researchers started their work on board the Soviet vessel (Radon). The results of this delegation's activities have, to a great extent, enriched the information of the two countries' scientists on hydrology and hydrochemistry in the southern part of the Caspian Sea.

It is necessary to recall that achieving true economic independence is not possible without carrying out scientific research and training a national scientific cadre. Therefore, the expansion of scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran is of great importance. For example, the exchange of knowledge on the construction of earthquake-proof buildings is useful for both sides. We know that both countries are stricken with quakes as a result of which houses and industrial buildings are damaged. Therefore, the exchange of information on the construction of earthquake-proof buildings is extremely useful for scientists of both countries.

It has been a long time now since difficult diseases such as cholera, leprosy and other contagious diseases have been eradicated. The exchange of information in this field, too, is noteworthy for Iran.

It is thus clear that the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran can cooperate in the various fields of science and technology and expand this cooperation.

TASS, SANA CHIEFS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PM151525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow 14 March on expanding cooperation between TASS and Syria's SANA agency.

This document provides, in particular, for the joint use of lines of communication and the regular exchange of news, including photographic news.

The agreement was signed by TASS General Director S.A. Losev and SANA General Director S. Falhut.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARTYNOV RECEIVES CUBAN AIDE

PM151005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, has received Irma Sanchez, President of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply of the Republic of Cuba.

Questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba were discussed. There was an exchange of opinions on problems of the rational utilization of material resource.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD151404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A Protocol on scientific-technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba has been signed in Havana. The document concretizes important aspects of scientific and technological cooperation between the two fraternal countries arising from the general agreement on cooperation among the CEMA countries aimed at fulfilling the plans for an accelerated development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba up until the year 1990 and also from the bilateral agreement between Cuba and the USSR.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON CUBA-USSR SATELLITE DATA ACCESS

PM141257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent Yevg. Bay under the rubric "On the Meridians of Socialism": "Cuba: Across a Space Bridge"]

[Text] Havana [no date given] -- Just a few second and the subscriber receives the scientific and technical data he requires.... His request, transmitted over a space communications line, travels tens of thousands of kilometers and a big package of information immediately makes the return journey. Just a month ago this experiment was performed on the Moscow-Vladivostok space line. Now the experiment is taking place on the Moscow-Havana route. Staff from Moscow's CEMA International Scientific and Technical Information Center and specialists from the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana are taking part in the dialogue via space.

"The main point of communications of this type is to facilitate access for the CEMA countries' research centers to their joint data bank in Moscow," Umberto Arango, director of the Institute of Documentation and Scientific and Technical Information, comments on the experiment. "Hence the concept of long-distance access or as we say 'teleaccess.' Our scientists can request information they need on any subject of interest to them --nuclear energy, physics, biology, medicine.... And immediately, without leaving their office, they can obtain an informed answer."

My interlocutor also draws attention to the political aspect of such exchange of information.

"Some capitalist countries also give developing states access to their scientific information. However, here they are frequently pursuing objectives which have nothing in common with scientific cooperation -- for instance, finding out 'in exchange' about the situation in their 'junior partners' economies and ascertaining what difficulties they have.

"The exchange of scientific and technical information between the socialist countries is built on an equitable and honest basis. Cuba receives 'teleaccess' to the CEMA countries' information 'banks....'"

....There is animation in one of the Havana institutes's offices. The Cuban side is requesting scientific works on the medical preparation Interferon. The reply comes in at once -- a list of all works on the subject with a brief account of each. Two display units work in turn -- one produced in Hungary, the other Cuban. Next to them a team of specialists set up the link between Havana and the country's provinces. In the near future there will be a wide network of subscribers in Cuba, and they will be able to send their requests to Moscow via a "collecting center" in Havana equipped with modern, Cuban-made computer.

The introduction of the new system for the exchange of information between Moscow and Havana (the opening of the first 'teleaccess' line was on 10 March) is a component of the plan adopted within the CEMA framework for assisting the accelerated development of science and technology in Cuba.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. AID TO CENTRAL AMERICA

LD152125 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 12 Mar 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] President Reagan is now pushing his financial "first aid" to the Salvador junta through Congress. A figure of $140 million is already being mentioned to finance the punitive war, plus extra allocations for the rulers of Honduras and Guatemala -- also tens of millions of dollars.

As Daniel Ortega, head of the Nicaraguan delegation, said in Delhi, the clouds of massive military intervention by the United States are again gathering over Central America. Unfortunately, that is true.

President Reagan has started talking about the "Marxist-Leninist threat" to Central America; it seems an enemy has appeared in America's backyard: All this arouses misgivings. Not since he was conducting his election campaign as a presidential candidate has Ronald Reagan spoken so incautiously, so brazenly and so dangerously.

It is not for nothing that commentators now write that Reagan is again behaving like a candidate -- evidently for a second term at the White House; and the candidate is gaining the upper hand over the President.

Control of U.S. policy on Central America has now passed from the State Department to the White House, American journalists reported today.

Congressman Gerry Studds declared; Vietnam is in the air and everyone knows it. He proposed a resolution in the House of Representatives demanding that no military aid of any kind be given to El Salvador. The resolution says: We have lived through one Vietnam, and now they want to turn El Salvador into a new Vietnam. And 93 congressmen appended their signatures in support of that resolution.

Well, Reagan is now arranging working lunches, giving dinners for the chairmen of the budget commissions of both houses, on which the decision to allocate further millions -- tens of millions -- for the Central American juntas depends. He has to push through these funds for the operation he has planned against Nicaragua and for rescuing the shipwrecked junta in El Salvador.

MOSCOW TV DERIDES WEINBERGER REMARKS ON EL SALVADOR

LD151754 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 14 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Here is the head of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, who made a strange and surprising statement on American television. [U.S. television film footage of Weinberger shown] Weinberger said that if the partisans win in El Salvador, then the United States will be open and vulnerable in its southern regions and will have to cut back its forces in Western Europe, Japan and South Korea in order to defend this soft underbelly.

Just imagine what Weinberger is asserting: That having overthrown the junta of hangmen, the Salvadoran patriots, a few hundred partisans, begin threatening the United States that has an army of more than 2 million men. And if the Salvadoran patriots win, the United States will have to close its military bases abroad, recall its squadrons and concentrate them on its own territory in order to beat off the threatening Salvadoran partisans.

All these swollen passions were required by the head of the Pentagon in order to convince congressmen and the public because the Pentagon has now urgently asked for $140 million to send El Salvador new equipment, new Green Berets and new advisers to instruct the punitive forces.

U.S. CONTINUES 'HOSTILE INTRIGUES' AGAINST GRENADA

LD141817 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues hostile intrigues against Grenada, a small insular state in the south-east of the Carbibbean basin. Six warships of the U.S. Navy, including the landing ship "Nashville" are running close to the shores of the island. Speaking at a meeting in Saint Georges last Sunday, Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop warned that U.S. imperilism, having realized that the plans to destabilize the revolution in Grenada by a campaign of slander and economic pressure have failed, is preparing an armed aggression now. What is the reason behind the growing tension around Grenada and why is it that U.S. warships are being arranged in fighting formations three or four hours of sailing to the shores of an independent Caribbean state?

The reason lies in the imperialist essence of the policy of the present U.S. Administration which regards the entire Western Hemisphere as an area of its undivided sway.

Any attempts of a number of states of the hemisphere to pursue an economic or political course independent of the USA are regarded by Washington as a "sort of mutiny on the ship" which must be brutally suppressed.

The victory of the revolution in Grenada in March 1979 opened to Grenada the road to freedom and independence, enabled the Grenadians to join in the movement for peace and cooperation among nations. At the same hour the Washington rulers launched a campaign of slander and economic pressure against Grenada, trying to create a distorted impression about the country's independent course, its people and government. The plan of "destabilization" of the Grenadian Government, of creating artificially economic difficulties on the island was urgently developed in the departments of the Reagan Administration in the summer of 1981. Thus, the United States made an attempt to disrupt the construction in Grenada of an airport which is of vital importance for the island's economic ties with the rest of the world.

Washington went so far as to assert that having such an aircraft, Grenada will be able to intercept "U.S. all communications." The CIA was involved in operations against Grenada. Its secret operations in Central America which were started on a limited scale in 1981 have been turned now, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, into the most far-reaching operation of military and political character in nearly ten years.

The Grenadian Government now exerts great efforts to raise the living standards of the population. Thus, last year Grenada's economic positions was one of the best in the Caribbean countries. The real growth in its economy made up 5.5 percent, while the living standards of the Grenadians were raised by seven percent. Measures are now being taken to develop further genuine democracy in the country and to implement profound transformations in the interests of the people set out by the government.

The Reagan administration obviously fears that the example of small Grenada might prove attractive for the peoples of countries where pro-American regimes are reigning. This is why Washington views all actions of Grenada as departure from the "American standard" of freedom and democracy, which is actually a standard of bourgeois totalitarianism. For the implanting by means of bayonets and dollars political, social and capitalist orders in other countries on the American sample is veritable totalitarianism, no matter what high-sounding words are used to camouflage it.

ARGENTINE REFUSAL TO JOIN U.S. MANEUVERS VIEWED

PY14,2200 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Argentina has decided not to take part in the joint naval maneuvers with the U.S. Navy. These Unitas maneuvers have been carried out along the coasts of Latin America for the last 25 years. As a rule, a detachment of U.S. warships go around the continent carrying out military exercises with different Latin American troops. This is carried out, the Yankees claim, to prepare for the defense of the Western Hemisphere in the face of the threats from the Soviet Union. The Unitas maneuvers are always accompanied by a fierce anti-Soviet campaign. The favorite pretext to stir up insane passions is the lie about the presence of a Soviet submarine near the continent. Ships and airplanes are sent in search of the potential aggressor. However, the truth is that during the 25 years which these maneuvers have taken place they have, of course, not detected or sank a single Soviet submarine. But the anti-Soviet campaign has some influence on the favored upper class of the population. This very well rehearsed script allows the Americans to set up, without much trouble, war scenarios in the Atlantic and Pacific waters.

But the Malvinas crisis then broke out and in a few days the infamous Unitas mechanism came into the open. The Yankees immediately put at the disposal of the British all the necessary information about the Argentine naval forces. It turned out that the Argentines were equipped with obsolete U.S. ships which also had other important defects. The most important aspect of this is that the Americans informed the aggressors on all the movements of the Argentine Navy. Washington even asked England to carry out actions which the British would not have dared carry out had they not been backed by their Yankee friends and advisers. Under Washington's direct instigation and guidance, the British treacherously sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano. Hundreds of seamen paid with their lives for the shortsightedness of their Argentine commanders and were betrayed by those who recently held friendly maneuvers with them [the United States]. Argentine pilots took revenge by sinking several British ships. However, the score with the imperialists over the Malvinas is far from being settled.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

LD151542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A regular meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The presidum heard a report by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of consideration of proposals and remarks of the standing commissions of the chambers and the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, submitted at the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation during discussion of the plan and budget for 1983.

The report noted that the USSR Government, ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics are taking the necessary measures to implement the proposals and remarks of the standing commissions and deputies. Special attention is drawn here to the solution of the key problems of the economic and social policy of the party: intensifying social production, the integrated development of the national economy, increasing the effectiveness of capital investment, improving the transport work, strengthening order and discipline, perfecting the style and methods of economic management.

In a decision it adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, while noting the work conducted by the USSR Council of Ministers, has made it incumbent upon ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the union republics -- on the basis of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee -- to ensure the timely implementation of the measures drawn up to implement the proposals and remarks made by the standing commissions of the chambers and the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Then, the matter of the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR on the monitoring of the activity of accountable organs was considered. A report by Comrade Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a detailed analysis of the work of the soviets of the republic in guiding state, economic and sociocultural construction, raising the effectiveness of monitoring of the activity of accountable organs and strengthening state and labor discipline.

Comrade Burlaka, chairman of the Ukraina collective farm in Lvov Oblast, spoke at the meeting on behalf of a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet who, on the instruction of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, acquainted themselves with the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Ukraine on the monitoring of accountable organs.

The speeches of Comrade Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dealt with the experience of the soviets of Belorussia and Uzbekistan in the monitoring of accountable organs.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium determined measures for further raising the effectiveness of the monitoring by soviets of the activity of accountable organs as well as of enterprises, establishments, and organizations, in their charge the perfection of its [the monitoring] forms and methods; the intensification of organizational and educative work for the implementation of the decisions of the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee; and the successful fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and local soviets of the republic were advised to implement more fully the constitutional provisions on regular accountability to soviets of executive and administrative organs in connection with the main aspects of their activity; to involve the working people more actively in the management of state and public affairs and in the monitoring of the activity of state organs and officials; to take greater note in their work of public opinion and the proposals of citizens contained in their letters and appeals; to analyze more exactingly and profoundly the activity of subordinate soviets and provide them all-round help in their work. The task was set of more decisively pursuing the struggle against the violation of state and labor discipline, moral norms and the rules of socialist society [obshchezhitiye]; intensifying the monitoring of the provision of socialist legality and the rights and interests of citizens; perfecting the legal training of employees of administrative organs and of economic managers.

The presidiums of supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics must draft and implement measures -- taking local conditions into account -- for further improving the monitoring by soviets of people's deputies of the activities of organs accountable to them.

Furthermore, the presidium discussed and adopted a decision on the tasks of soviets of people's deputies in ensuring the fulfilment of plans for construction of housing and social/everyday amenities. The decision draws attention to the basic directions of the work of soviets of people's deputies, of their executive and administrative organs, standing commissions and deputies, in implementing the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on measures to ensure fulfilment of plans for construction of housing and social/everyday amenities.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Soviets of people's deputies and the organs accountable to them to draft and implement specific measures directed towards ensuring the putting into use of housing, communal/everyday and social/cultural amenities in the amounts planned for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Soviets of people's deputies, and their executive and administrative organs, must make an effort in order that when new industrial enterprises are built and ones in operation are reconstructed, the tasks for putting into operation of both production capacities and of projects in the non-productive sphere are strictly fulfilled, within the set time.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed and adopted decrees on administrative responsibility for violation of the road traffic regulations, and on confirmation of the statute on the procedure and conditions for carrying out criminal punishments not connected with measures designed to have a corrective-labor influence on those convicted. A report on this issue was delivered by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session examined certain other issues of life of the state. Taking part in discussion of issues on the agenda were: Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; chiefs of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

SOVIET UNION TO BEGIN 'SUMMER TIME' 1 APRIL

LD150913 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] The USSR State Commission for Unified Time and Frequency Standards (Gosudarstvennaya Kommissiya Edinogo Vrememi i Etalonnivkh Chastot) reports that as of 1 April summer time is to be introduced throughout the territory of the Soviet Union. The changeover to summer time is to take place at 0000 hours on 1 April when the hands of the clock will move 1 hour forward.

CPSU'S DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CULTURAL WORKERS

[FBIS Translation] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Main Aim Is Communist Education"]

[Text] An extended session of the USSR Ministry of Culture collegium and the presidium of the Cultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee with the participation of union republic ministers of culture and leaders of cultural and artistic institutions and creative unions was held the other day.

A report on the results of the sector's work last year and its tasks for this year in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum was delivered by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture.

Last year, 1982, the speaker said, was characterized by fruitful work by all representatives of culture and art in connection with the two jubilee dates -- the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Positive results were achieved in developing the main types and genres of art and in holding various mass cultural events. The republican festivals in Moscow went well, to a high standard and with wide participation by the masses. The process of mutual enrichment of cultural values became more intensive. And this undoubtedly helped to strengthen our peoples' friendship and international unity. A number of major events held abroad also met with a wide response.

A tremendous impression was made on the world public by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This report not only revealed the content of our party's Marxist-Leninist nationalities policy, summed up the historic results of its implementation and outlined its prospects, it also defined real ways of fighting for peace and detente and put forward far-reaching initiatives, which met with a positive response from all the peace-loving world public. The report posed the cardinal problems of our domestic development and analyzed in depth the ways of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. It is from these standpoints that we should carry out a concrete examination of the entire sphere of culture and art and its present-day tasks.

Last year showed us clearly what colossal potential is at our disposal, P.N. Demichev went on. Every year some 200 million people visit our 610 theaters and 102 circuses. Some 470,000 concerts are given, and are attended by more than 143 million people. Some 146 million people visit the country's museums. Various mass cultural events are attended by 1.75 billion people.

We cannot fail to be pleased at the fact that shows which deal with serious social and moral problems and problems of world outlook enjoy great popularity among audiences at the country's theaters. The proportion of plays by authors from the republics in the all-union repertory is growing. The exchange of production teams is also a characteristic phenomenon. Last year 22 production teams from the republics put on their plays in various theaters in the country.

Nor can we fail to be pleased at the fact that interest in serious Soviet music and classical works is beginning to increase. The popularity of Soviet composers from the union republics is growing every year. Suffice it to say that 46 percent of shows at the RSFSR's musical theaters were works by national composers.

Increasingly wide attention is being attracted among the public by the works of Soviet monumental propaganda and exhibitions of work by Soviet artists. A whole series of memorials and monuments embody interesting, talented solutions.

I have in mind the monument to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War in Kiev, the monument dedicated to the fighters of the revolution in Frunze, the seamen's memorial in Poti and a number of others. The opening of our best monuments is a major public event.

This positive process increases the ideological educational role of Soviet art and its ideological effectiveness. We find in it the answer to the question of how, by what routes our art can influence the formation of Marxist-Leninist, communist convictions in the masses.

The example of the ideological influence of such shows as "Thus We Will Win!" [Tak Pobedim!] at the USSR Moscow Arts Academy Theater and "Rereading..." [Perechitvvava Zanovo...] at the Leningrad Bolshoy Theater is characteristic in this respect. These productions revealed new potential in theatrical Leniniana.

Such plays as A. Misharin's "Equal to Four Frances" [Ravnvavetsva Chetvrem Frantsiyam] at the Malaya Bronnaya Theater and the Yevg. Vakhtangov Theater, A. Salynskiy's "Rumor" [Molva] at the V. Mayakovskiy theater, P. Zagrebelnyy's "The Limit of Tranquillity" [Predel Spokoystviya] at the Kiev Theater and a number of others define ways of seeking a positive hero for our time.

New aspects of military-patriotic subject matter are also being revealed. I have in mind such shows as S. Mikhalkov's "Echo" [Ekho] at the Soviet Army Theater, A. Bek's "Volokolamsk Highway" [Volokolamskoye Shosse] at the Moscow Arts Academy Theater and V. Kondratyev's "Injury Leave" [Otpusk po Ranenivu] at the Malaya Bronnaya Theater.

Similar positive trends may be noted in relation to our musical art, songs and representational art. All these are our assets, our spiritual potential, and must be developed and used actively in educational work.

But we must not close our eyes to the shortcomings and sometimes serious problems which exist. There are still many undigested, inexpressive shows to be found on the stage, suffering from banality and petty subject matter. At times certain Moscow theaters are excessively eager to produce plays by authors from capitalist countries. Certain key problems of our social development are not reflected on the stage.

It is clear to everyone, for instance, that a key problem for us is that of the scientific and technical revolution. But do we have any really moving shows on these questions, plays about the intelligentsia and their present-day concerns and quests? No convincing continuation and development of the theme of production has been found.

Rural themes in the theater seem to lag behind life's requirements by a whole historical stage. In some places drama is still concerned with the problems of the fifties. But life has come a long way since then.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution which has just been published "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater" says: "The theater's repertory must include more stage works in which our times, the continuity of the people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and the struggle of the Communist Party and Soviet state for the preservation of peace and against nuclear war are depicted vividly and reliably on the basis of the Leninist principles of partymindedness and popular spirit."

These provisions, which define concrete tasks for Soviet theater in present-day conditions, are, like the whole of this extremely important party document, further evidence of the party's tireless concern for the fruitful development of Soviet art and the strengthening of its ties with life and the practice of communist building.

Among the range of measures involved in communist education, the speaker went on, an increasing role is now played by aesthetic education. We do not reduce a person's life to merely labor in production. The individual must be developed harmoniously and comprehensively. But the aesthetic development of the individual has an ideological aspect too. It is no secret that the influence of Western fashion still exists in our country, particularly in the sphere of popular [estradnaya] music. It is obvious that the wide proliferation of modern technical facilities and sound recording devices sometimes turns people into mere consumers of music. You only have to press the key of a tape recorder, switch on a transistor radio or put a disc on the record player to hear music to suit any taste. And now this possibility exists in practically every home. And young people are getting out of the habit of singing themselves.

How can those negative tendencies be overcome? The most effective way is to improve the aesthetic education system.

Full use must be made of the considerable potential of our musical theaters and our mass singing traditions. At present the country has 80 musical theaters, including 49 theaters of opera and ballet. During the years of Soviet power more than 2,000 operas have been written. But few have been preserved in the theaters' repertories. We have substantial achievements to our credit in symphonic and choral music. We are rightly proud of the achievements of Soviet songwriting. The mass song festivals in the Baltic republics and the widespread music festivals are of tremendous educational significance. National choirs and song and dance ensembles and folk instrument bands have gained wide recognition.

At the same time we cannot help seeing that a certain gulf still exists between the lofty achievements of Soviet professional music and the general mass musical culture. In this connection the question arises: How effectively do we propagandize serious music and folk music? How do we influence young people's tastes? What kind of music finds a place in the life of a day-to-day existence of people today?

We must preserve not only historical monuments, but the people's best moral and spiritual traditions. And this means that we cannot permit the erosion of spiritual culture or the loss of its roots among the people. Here much depends on the activity of our musical institutions and organizations.

We cannot fail to be concerned at certain trends, such as the decline of people's choral collectives, particularly in the RSFSR. Certain philharmonic societies still publicize serious Soviet music only poorly. There still exist many vocal and instrumental ensembles, mostly of a very low standard. Many such ensembles operate in the service sphere and in restaurants and the monitoring of their activity is still weak. People say that young people like all this. But after all, tastes are not born when a child comes into the world. Taste must be formed.

Of course, we are not about to exclude popular music from our repertory. We have many good popular singers and popular music collectives. I have in mind L. Zykina and her collective, I. Kobzon, L. Leshchenko, E. Pyekha, R. Rymbayeva, A. Pugacheva, S. Rotara and others. We have our own, popular Soviet music. Although, of course, it is still an urgent task to improve the overall standard of popular music.

It is necessary to improve the activity of all our philharmonic societies, to propagandize true art widely and to improve the work of music schools and art schools, which must form lofty artistic tastes. Patronage work can give great support in resolving these tasks. This work is done quite well in Soviet Army and Navy units, at industrial enterprises and in the countryside. But educational institutions still remain without patrons. Yet tremendous educational reserves exist here.

Our work to form an aesthetic environment now plays an increased ideological educational role.

I think the sixth USSR artists congress correctly formulated the question in saying that art today is a unified artistic system influencing various aspects of life. This requires the formation of a sense of responsibility in the artist and in all Soviet people for the aesthetic qualities of the entire physical world, for the standard of the works of painting and sculpture which are created and their organic ties with architecture and the environment, for the conservation of nature and cultural monuments, for the beauty of industrial articles and for the effectiveness of visual propaganda. It is also true that love for the motherland and the sense of patriotism are closely associated with the concept of beauty. Art, architecture, design and fashion must be subjected to the formation of a high cultural standard. And this, in turn, will have a beneficial effect on the resolution of socioeconomic tasks.

At the same time our artists still display little concern for ensuring that the sphere of production and the sphere of people's daily life are increasingly saturated with aesthetically expressive forms. The problems of the synthesis of architecture, construction and representational art are being resolved very slowly and timidly.

Artistic criticism remains a weak spot among us. Unfortunately criticism does not do much to help people understand the sometimes complex phenomena of art: It is characterized by a descriptive, narrative, complimentary approach, and sometimes by group bias and poor professionalism. We must think about making our critical thinking not only more profound and professional, but more comprehensible to the broad masses. Our art experts and critics must not be afraid to tell the truth, however bitter it may be at times.

After the CPSU Central Committee decision on criticism we witnessed a perceptible revival of scientific and critical thought. All the same, we cannot be complacent today. And not only because criticism has become worse or better, but because the scale of creativity and the responsibility of practitioners of the arts have increased and because theater audiences, visitors to exhibitions and concertgoers have become more exacting in artistic terms. The weakness of our criticism is that most often it discusses individual, particular artistic phenomena. There are not enough in-depth, generalizing articles. At the same time we have many topics which require profound scientific development and critical study. The problems of the contemporary positive hero, the reflection of social problems in art, moral problems, themes concerning young people, the political and ideological struggle in the international arena -- all this must be at the center of attention in artistic criticism. This is the aim set for us by the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Creative Ties Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Communist Building."

P.N. Demichev went on to speak of the need to turn cultural enlightenment institutions into props for party organizations in educating the broad masses of working people. Much has been done in this direction recently. Clubs, libraries and museums are becoming real centers of mass political work. It must now be a question of making cultural enlightenment work comprehensive, ideologically meaningful and relevant to the interests of different population groups.

Cultural enlightenment work is not simply rest and recreation. It is the formation of creative skills, a sense of civic responsibility, a sense of collectivism. A highly cultured person is a consciously disciplined person. "Without the necessary discipline," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the meeting with Moscow machine tool builders, "labor, plan and state discipline, we will not be able to make rapid progress.... The absentee, shoddy worker and loafer harm not so much themselves as the collective and society as a whole."

These propositions were further developed in Yu.V. Andropov's article "Karl Marx' Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," published in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. We must ensure that all cultural enlightenment work faces up to the tasks of forming a genuine labor culture for man.

The resolution of the key socioeconomic tasks facing soviet society requires the mobilization of working people, an increase in their personal sense of responsibility for all that is done in our country and a resolute struggle against irresponsibility and lack of discipline, phenomena directly opposed to Communist morality and consumerist attitudes. We can see from many examples that where cultural questions are seriously considered with a view to modern-day requirements, lasting, reliable successes are observed in developing production, stabilizing cadres, including young people and members of the intelligentsia, and promoting their education and moral formation.

Substantial changes have taken place in recent years in the work of club institutions in the countryside. The scale of their activity has grown considerably, their functions have become more diverse and the content and forms of their work have changed. Problems of improving the efficiency and quality of the work of cultural institutes and clubs are most important now. Last year the USSR Ministry of Culture collegium approved the experience of cultural institutions in Moscow Oblast's Dmitrovskiy Rayon in mobilizing working people to increase the production of agricultural products and fulfill the USSR Food Program. The rayon's leader spoke frankly of the work of cultural institutions as an important lever for increasing production and promoting the working people's moral and political education. These problems cannot be successfully resolved without improving planning and management and stepping up the public activity of cultural enlightenment institutions. Every event must have a clear social and educational goal and take account of the nature of the audience. Cultural enlightenment work, with its heightened social role, must be based on the activity of public and artistic councils and a broad aktiv, be closely linked with various public organizations and find effective forms of cooperation.

In present conditions many questions involving the ties between the city and the countryside and between industry and agriculture are arising in a new form in connection with the formation of the country's agroindustrial complex and the creation of agroindustrial associations. This profound, long-term process will undoubtedly influence the work of the entire sphere of culture and the birth of new forms of culture. One thing is clear -- that the deepening of economic ties between the city and the countryside must be followed by improved cultural ties.

The growth in the role of rayon centers in cultural building should be stressed. It is a good thing that many party and Soviet organizations, realizing this, have begun to display serious concern for strengthening that component. Considerable work is being done in this direction in the RSFSR. To create a full cultural complex in every rayon center is the task set by the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress, and this has been taken up as direct guidance for action by cultural organs, public organizations and economic subunits in the republic. Similar work is under way in Belorussia, Uzbekistan and other republics. A movement emerged in Krasnoyarsk Kray, on the initiative of the CPSU Kraykom, to turn the kray into a kray of high culture. This movement then embraced all the krays and oblasts of Siberia.

The cadre problem is probably still the weakest link in cultural enlightenment work. Cadre turnover is still high and not enough workers in cultural enlightenment institutions are specialists, particularly specialists with higher education. Naturally, this cannot fail to affect the quality of the institutions' work. Does this mean we are not training enough cadres? No. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans educational institutions trained 196,000 club specialists and 103,000 library specialists. This should have made it possible to appoint specialists to all staff posts in clubs and libraries. But only 36 percent of staff posts in clubs are currently held by specialists with diplomas, and 65 percent in libraries. The point is that about one-fourth of club workers change annually.

We are still not introducing actively enough the experience accumulated in Ternopol Oblast in the Ukraine. It is well known that in that oblast all the directors of rayon and city cultural institutes and 93 percent of rural institutes are graduates from vuzes or secondary specialized educational institutions.

The centralization of library work which has been carried out has considerably increased the effectiveness of libraries' work. But there are still many shortcomings in library work. As a check in a number of republics has shown, centralization has not yet fully revealed all its positive aspects.

We must not relax our attention to all other sectors of cultural enlightenment activity -- the work of museums and cultural and recreational parks. Maximum use must be made of their increasing potential in the light of present-day requirements.

A few words about the development of the material base of culture. During the 10th 5-year Plan we were able to increase the provision of club institutions to the population. In rural localities the provision increased from 187 places per 1,000 inhabitants to 206 places. The state allocates us considerable resources. On average more than 42 billion a year is allocated to the ministry's system. Since 1960 the proportion of expenditure on culture and art in the national income has increased more than fourfold. It is a question of using these vast resources rationally and to maximum effect and improving planning and management in the sector.

At the same time it must be admitted that the construction of cultural institutions is proceeding only slowly. Some 440 of the country's rayons still have no rayon cultural institutes. We have many theaters located in unsuitable premises, while some 90 theatrical collectives have no buildings of their own at all.

The state of buildings and theater equipment requires special attention. A check carried out in 1981 showed that in 27 theaters mechanical equipment is in damaged condition, while in 127 theaters it requires urgent repair.

Increased efficiency in our work is inextricably linked both with the further elaboration of the scientific foundations of all our activity and with improving organizational forms and methods and bringing them into line with modern-day requirements.

In recent years we have devoted particular attention to problems of scientific methodology. We have directed the scientific organizations under our direct jurisdiction to study these problems, and at the same time we have relied on other departments' scientific institutions. We have restructured the activity of our scientific centers, in particular the institute of art studies, in order to orient scientific cadres toward topical, current themes and the elaboration of long-term scientific problems. The scientific and informational role of the Lenin library and the state hermitage has been increased and the functions of the state institute for the planning of theatrical enterprises have been extended. We are increasingly involving VUZes in implementing comprehensive plans for scientific work and we have secured a considerable strengthening of ties with creative unions.

Much has been done, but just as much still lies ahead. First, we must improve the machinery for coordinating all our activity with other departments involved in the culture sphere -- the state committees for cinematography and television and radio broadcasting and publishing houses and so forth. Second, we must make more active, extensive use of the increased potential of our scientific centers, including the USSR Academy of Sciences, for elaborating topical questions of cultural development. In order to resolve these questions more successfully we have decided that our institute of art studies should become an institute under dual jurisdiction -- that of the USSR Ministry of Culture and the USSR Academy of Sciences. In effect it has begun to carry out a coordinating role in organizing research on problems of artistic culture.

Third, we must make better use of the direct interest of local party, Soviet and public organs in cultural building. Life shows that where cultural organs receive the help and support of local organizations, quite good results are achieved not only in improving the content of work, but in strengthening the material base.

On a local initiative, for instance, and, it may be said, using local resources and potential, fine opera houses have been built in Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk and Krasnoyarsk, a theater in Perm, the V.I. Lenin Museum and a fine concert hall in Tashkent, and much more.

In developing our production forces we are at the same time carrying out major work in educating people and forming a high degree of communist awareness in them. And the cultural sphere plays a priority role in this extremely important matter.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum set us responsible tasks, P.N. Demichev said in conclusion. Cultural and artistic workers have done much. But we must do even more. That is why it is necessary to make the greatest efforts and display creative initiative and a high sense of responsibility in order to fulfill with honor the tasks set us by the Leninist party's Central Committee.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP CC PLENUM

LD151852 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Alma-Ata, a plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has been held, the meeting discussed the question of the organizational and political work of the Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Obkoms in fulfilling the decisions of the May and November 1982 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks of the Food Program, and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan, the economic potential of these oblasts has been considerably strengthened, it was noted in the reports and speeches. However, the Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Obkoms are permitting serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture. In the past 2 years, the oblasts failed to cope with the plans for sales to the state of grain crops, meat, milk and other produce. Serious shortcomings and omissions also exist in other oblasts.

The key to successfully raising the efficiency of agricultural production, it was stressed at the plenum, lies in improving the organization of labor, strengthening discipline and raising the level of responsibility for work entrusted. A speech was made at the plenum by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

USSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM BEGINS IN MOSCOW

LD142350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court started work in Moscow today.

Discussion centers on the courts' use of legislation regulating the material responsibility of manual and office workers for damage caused to the enterprise, institution, or organizations; and on raising the role of the courts in preventing breaches of legislation on the safekeeping of socialist property.

The plenum will outline additional measures to raise the role of the courts in strengthening state and labor discipline and an economical and thrifty attitude toward public property.

The plenum will also examine the courts' use of legislation regarding responsibility for breaches of trade rules. Courts will be given guidance on the use of legislation regarding criminal responsibility for the sale of goods from storehouses, bases, and auxiliary premises of trade enterprises or public catering enterprises and for the concealment of goods from buyers perpetrated for self-interest or any other personal reasons.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES BARNAUL AWARD PRESENTATION

PM091647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Order on Barnaul's Banner"]

[Excerpt] Barnaul, 4 Mar -- A holiday has come to the streets and squares of Barnaul. The city has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the working people's great services in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War and their successes in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 250th anniversary of its foundation.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the gorispolkom with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations taking part was held here today devoted to the presentation of the lofty award.

Those taking part in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The session was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, he warmly congratulated the working people of the city and kray on the motherland award. The award marks the glorious deeds of the Barnaul people, who, together with the entire Soviet people, built a new life and defended and augmented the gains of socialism. Today you can feel here, as you can throughout the country, the even pulsing of the life of our people, who are engaged in peaceful constructive labor and closely rallied around Lenin's party.

The history of Barnaul was written by the labor and talent of courageous people. The city's proletariat was in the front ranks of the struggle against czarism. In 1905 the Barnaul Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Committee was created. Under the Bolsheviks' leadership the working people struggled selflessly for the establishment of worker-peasant power in the city and kray. In the period of the civil war Barnaul became a center for the underground struggle and the partisan movement and played an important part in establishing Soviet power in Siberia. The historic achievements of the country which built socialism under the Communist Party's leadership have visibly and weightily entered the life and deeds of Altay Kray. The city's communists and working people took an active part in the country's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the implementation of the cultural revolution.

The Siberians' firm character and the remarkable qualities of Soviet people -- ardent patriots of the socialist motherland -- and their unrivaled courage and will for victory were graphically manifested during the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War. The Barnaul party organization sent almost half its members into the active Army. During the war the volume of industrial production in the city trebled. The most urgent defense order was for Altay grain, and that order was met. The inextricable unity of the front and rear became a mighty weapon for victory over the enemy.

Barnaul today is a rapidly growing city with modern industry and developing science and culture. Its enterprises are constantly assimilating new types of articles and the volume of output bearing the seal of quality is increasing. The modernization and retooling of production are promoting the intensification of the economic potential of the city and kray. Extensive construction is underway in Barnaul. Of the 7 million square meters of housing about half was commissioned in the past 10 years. The inhabitants love their city and safeguard and augment its glorious traditions.

they are called upon to pursue the party line firmly in all matters, to struggle resolutely against shortcomings and to mold in cadres discipline, initiative and an attentive attitude toward people's needs. An important task of the party organization is to improve the style of work and to ensure that all organs operate in a businesslike and creative manner and perform more organizational and political work among the masses.

The entire situation in our country convincingly demonstrates the indestructible unity of the communist party and Soviet people. The party and its Central Committee are doing everything to ensure thateconomic and social tasks are resolved in Soviet people's interests. A large amount of work is being performed to ensure peaceful conditions for the people's life. Our positions in the world will be all the stronger the greater the successes we achieve in developing the economy. That is the foundation of the motherland's might. And it is created by the Soviet people's selfless labor for the benefit of peace, for the sake of communism.

The remote Siberian land has become close today, tightly fused with our entire boundless country. Siberia's virgin socialist soil, its boundless potential and the heroic dimensions of its creative work grip the imagination and fill us with pride in our mighty multinational motherland. All this fully applies to your Altay Kray and the city of Barnaul, I.V. Kapitonov said on conclusion. He read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Barnaul and, to the applause of the assembly, attached the award to the city's banner

CPSU CC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON BELORUSSIAN THEATER

PM011019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater."

Fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolutions, the document says, the party organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater is carrying out fruitful work for the ideological and political education of the creative collective and is directing its efforts toward creating highly artistic productions and improving the professional skill and social activeness of performers.

The theater party organization enjoys merited prestige. Together with the management and the artistic leadership, it displays constant concern for a favorable creative and moral climate in the collective. At party meetings and party bureau sessions the repertoire and the activity of the artistic council are discussed and communists' reports are heard.

The party bureau attaches great importance to the Marxist-Leninist education and the education of cadres. All party members and nonparty people are involved in the system of party enlightenment. Meetings with leaders of party and soviet organs, national economic specialists, scientists and production frontrunners are held regularly.

The party bureau pays great attention to educating young performers. They are allowed to make a debut revealing their potential in current productions and are entrusted with playing main roles in new productions.

The resolution notes that the Yanka Kupala Theater, as one of Belorussia's leading theaters, exerts an influence on the republic's theatrical life. The theater strives to develop the realistic traditions of Soviet multinational art.

Its production about the Soviet people's exploits in the Great Patriotic War and in the years of peaceful building as presented in the plays of Belorussian dramatists and authors from fraternal union republics have long runs and enjoy success among audiences.

The leading stage masters are distinguished by a high degree of skill, clarity of ideological and artistic positions and their art is characterized by a genuine popular spirit and vital truth.

The theater constantly improves its work to provide cultural services to the population and tours the countryside. Cooperation is implemented between the theater and the Minsk tractor plant and the Molodechnenskiy rural rayon.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee believes that the party organization could have a more effective influence on the theater collective's creative activity. The repertoire still contains few new productions reflecting in a talented way and from a party standpoint important problems of the development of Soviet society and typical character traits of our contemporaries.

The theater leadership, artistic council and party bureau do not always display the necessary principledness and exactingness in the choice of plays and do not react promptly to lack of ideological and creative clarity in individual works and directors' decisions on productions. Work with authors on creating new plays, especially of modern themes, is still being underestimated. Works of classical drama are rarely staged and this impoverishes the repertoire and causes dissatisfaction among performers and audiences alike.

Discussion of questions at party meetings is sometimes not profound enough and does not culminate in the elaboration of specific measures. The management and party bureau in a number of cases react poorly to instances of the violation of labor and production discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee recommended that the party organizations of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater, guided by the 26th party congress decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the report of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial session to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, regard improving the effectiveness of ideological, educational and organizational work in the creative collective as its most important task.

Talent and the artist's responsibility to the people, the resolution stresses, are inseparable concepts. The party organization is called on to assist the development of talents, direct their improvement along a promising creative path and create in the collective an atmosphere of maximum interest in artistically valuable productions which foster in Soviet people loyalty to communist ideals, patriotism, socialist internationalism and lofty aesthetic tastes.

The theater repertoire should contain more stage works which, on the basis of the Leninist principles of partymindedness and popular spirit, depict vividly and authentically our contemporary life, the continuity of the people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and the struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the preservation of peace and against nuclear war.

It is important for productions to reveal the best features of Soviet man and his characteristic ideological maturity, scale of thought and action, skill in finding correct solutions in acute conflict situations, sense of collectivism and moral purity. The theater's task is to foster intolerance toward any violations of the principles and norms of communist morality and assist in fashioning in Soviet people an active life stance.

At a time when the ideological struggle in the international arena is sharpening, it is necessary to have works which show from class positions and in an artistically convincing manner the noble aims of our party's policy and the advantages of the Soviet way of life. It is necessary to do more to supplement the repertoire with plays by Soviet and progressive foreign authors exposing the reactionary essence of imperialism and the profound crisis of its spiritual culture.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the party organization's attention to the need to improve the collective's ideological and political education, including individual work with performers and directors, especially young ones. Among the main duties of the party organization are concern for maintaining a good moral atmosphere in the collective and combating manifestations of a prima donna mentality, egoism, pretensions to artists diktat and other violations of ethics.

In the system of party study it is necessary to link theoretical problems more closely and organically with resolving specific artistic tasks, help to make knowledge the basis of purposeful creative activity and resolutely eliminate formalism and dogmatism in political study.

The importance of briefing Communists and nonparty people promptly on questions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and on topical problems of the ideological struggle in the international arena is noted.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the party bureau to intensify its influence on the creative process, the activity of the artistic council, the shaping of the troupe, the rational employment of performers, the choice of plays and their ideological and artistic embodiment on the stage. It is instructed to foster in Communists a sense of responsibility for preparing and putting on new productions and to seek to ensure that they meet the lofty criteria of socialist art. It must develop a sense of creative exactingness and a desire to resolve complex artistic tasks. It must make more active use of the right to control the management's activity, discuss progress in implementing production plans and patronage work and analyze their specific results.

The resolution calls for constant concern for the further professional growth of creative cadres. It calls for an enrichment of the accumulated theatrical traditions of masters of the older generation in creating stage works of socialist realist art diverse in genre, form and style. It calls for utilization of work on more productions to expand the horizons of stage masters and the organization of meetings with specialists on the material in plays and the study of the necessary literature and documents.

The leading masters of the theater must be young people's mentors, must help them develop perspicacity in their philosophical and artistic outlook on life and art and must embody their acquired knowledge in creativity.

The CPSU Central Committee recommends the party bureau to consider more fully in its practical activity the proposals and remarks of Communists and nonparty people, to develop criticism and self-criticism and to improve control and verfication of execution of the decisions adopted.

It is necessary to ensure high production discipline in the theater and conscientious fulfillment of official duties by all members of the collective. It is necessary to increase the activeness of the trade union and Komsomol organizations in resolving these questions and to support their initiatives in socialist competition and in improving workers' working, living and leisure conditions.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Minsk party Obkom and Gorkom and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Culture must step up their attention to the work of the Yanka Kupala Theater and to further increasing the ideological and educational role of the republic's theatrical art. They must study and enrich the ideological thrust of the repertoire, more actively involve theatrical figures in sociopolitical events, articles in the press and appearances on television and radio and hold seminars for theater party bureau secretaries and members to exchange work experience. They must develop comprehensive links between theaters and labor collectives and patronage over Soviet Army servicemen and improve forms of work with audiences.

Theaters' initiative on elaborating long-term plans for shaping the repertoire, ideological and political education, professional growth and correct staffing with creative personnel must be supported.

The republican newspapers and journals must give wider coverage to the theater party organizations' activity, publish articles and reviews on theatrical productions and problems of drama and stage art and eliminate a complimentary tone and subjectivism in appraising productions.

In accordance with the resolution, the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine questions of improving the production, housing and living conditions of theatrical workers and to provide theaters with motor transport equipped for tours in rural localities.

The CPSU Central Committee recommended the USSR Culture Ministry and union republic culture ministries to organize purposeful work to implement the propositions expressed in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report "Sixty Years of the USSR" on the need to make the mutual enrichment of the USSR peoples' cultures still more fruitful and to open up for all people even wider access to all that is best in the culture of each of our peoples.

And with this aim in view they must increase the role of state orders in creating highly artistic plans with reflect the life of Soviet society. They must improve theaters' familiarization with new works of drama and also the organization of their translation and dissemination in the languages of the USSR's peoples.

The USSR State Committee for television and radio broadcasting must propagandize more broadly the achievements of union republic theatrical art and show the best productions and new creative works of theater performers and producers.

Editorial Views Resolution

PM041101 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Talent and Responsibility"]

[Text] "The theater's repertoire must contain more stage productions which, on the basis of the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit, vividly and authentically reflect our contemporary life, the continuity of the people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and the struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the preservation of peace and against nuclear war."

It is thus, with the utmost cogency, that the specific tasks of the Soviet theater in modern conditions are formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution: "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Yanka Kupala Belorussian State Academy Theater."

This important document is yet further evidence of the party's tireless concern for the fruitful development of Soviet art and the strengthening of its links with life and communist building practice. Soviet theater, developing on a realist basis and called upon to reflect from party positions the important problems of the development of Soviet society and reveal the typical character traits of our contemporaries, occupies by right a prominent place in Soviet people's spiritual life.

Party organizations play a tremendous role in ensuring the realization by every theater collective of its social function -- to be a public platform and assert communist ideals and uphold lofty esthetic tastes by theatrical means. Communists are interested in the success of the cause which they serve and questions of creative practice and the concerns and emotions of all who are involved in creating productions should be at the focus of their attention.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

REPORTS SPLASHDOWN OF USSR SPACE VEHICLE

[BK160958] Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Canberra, March 16 (AFP) -- A Soviet space vehicle re-entered the Earth's atmosphere and splashed down in international waters 300 nautical miles south of [illegible] Islands, the Defense Department announced today.

A group of Soviet ships, which had been under surveillance by Australian defence force units, was in the splashdown area, it said.

The Soviet group comprised seven ships -- a Kara-class guided missile cruiser, a Kashin-class guided missile destroyer, three space vehicle recovery vessels, a space event support ship, and a missile range instrumentation ship, the department added.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1445 SATELLITE 16 MARCH

[LD160755] Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1445.

Besides scientific equipment, installed on the satellite are: a radio system for precise measuring of elements of the orbit, a radio telemetric system for transmission of information to earth about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

Scientific research, envisaged by the programme, has been completed. Data are processed at the coordination and computing centre.

SALYUT-7/COSMOS 1443 COMPLEX DISCUSSED FURTHER

[LD111900] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Comment by unidentified 'specialist']

[Text] The Cosmos-1443 satellite which docked with the station yesterday was launched from Baykonur 2 March. For the Soyuz spacecraft the trip to the station takes 24 hours. For a Progress automatic cargo craft it takes twice that time. The Cosmos-1443 took longer to reach Salyut-7. This was as planned in the program for along the way onboard systems and units were tested and a control plan was worked out.

A similar heavy satellite had already docked with the Salyut-6 orbital station one and one-half years ago. At that time, for the station to be able to receive the new craft one of its docking ports had to be fitted with a special transfer hatch [perekhodnik]. The docking port has been modified on the Salyut-7 and this has made it possible for the docking to be accomplished without additional attachments.

Information coming into the control center from tracking stations on Earth and from the ship's Academic Sergey Korolev and Cosmonaut Georgiy Dobrovolskiy, who are on duty in the Atlantic, shows that all systems on the new orbital complex are working normally.

The Cosmos-1443 satellite is a little bigger than its predecessors, the Soyuz and Progress spacecraft. It weighs almost as much as the Salyut station itself, around 20 tons, and already on this trip has taken into orbit a large quantity of cargo essential for future cosmonaut crews working on the station. Among these cargoes are equipment and apparatus for conducting scientific research, food products, and instruments.

The successful docking of the heavy satellite with the orbiting station and the creation of the Salyut-7/Cosmos-1443 scientific complex show that Soviet space research is moving systematically toward creating larger-scale orbital complexes. Ahead lie the testing of onboard systems, units, and construction components of possible future spacecraft and the development of control methods for orbital complexes large in size and mass.

INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE RESCUE SYSTEM VIEWED

LD120017 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Galkin]

[Text] The Morsvyaz-Sputnik Association of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet is testing an international system for locating ships and aircraft in distress.

It is hard to believe that at the present time one ship is lost every day on the world's oceans. Many of them could be saved from catastrophe if the distress signal were received in time. But alas, radio emergency signaling systems have a range of no more than 200 km. The essence of the satellite system of location, which was pioneered by the Soviet Union, Canada, the United States and France, is as follows: In an emergency, a buoy mounted on the ship or aircraft transmits its coordinates, the type of ship or aircraft it is, and the country to which it belongs to the satellite. This information is received from the satellite by one of the land stations. There will be three of these stations in the Soviet Union: in Moscow, Archangel and Vladivostok. The Moscow station is within the city limits, at Teplyy Stan. [video recording of ship and lifeboat breaking up in heavy seas cutting to shots of the emblem and various communications equipment used by the international rescue system -- including shots of satellite dishes]

This is what the emergency buoys look like. [video recording of sea and air distress buoys, cutting to shots of personnel and equipment operating in conjunction with the Cosmos-1383 satellite] The cylindrical ones are for ship installations and the ones which look like weighted-base rocking dolls are for aircraft. They enable the coordinates of the craft in distress to be determined with an accuracy of 2 to 3 km. Listen! [high pitched wailing siren noise is heard] It sounds like the cries of a seagull, doesn't it? During the 7 months of just the trial operation of the Soviet satellite Cosmos-1383, 16 seamen and pilots from Canada, the United States and Spain were saved.

[Begin video recording] [Question] Yuriy Sergeyevich, [identified on screen as Atserov, chairman of all-union Morsvyaz-Sputnik Association] the Soviet satellite is now in flight. What other satellites will there be, and how many will there be?

[Answer] According to the protocol signed between the Soviet Union and the United States, two Soviet satellites and two U.S. satellites are to be launched.

[Question] What countries are interested in taking part in this program?

[Answer] Within the framework of the Inmarsat, International Marine Satellite Communications Organization, there is now discussion on including the KOSPAS/SARSAT system as an integral part of that international organization, in which at present 38 countries participate. [end recording]

SCIENCES ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON ATOMIC ENERGY

LD102232 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- Atomic energy makes it possible to develop power engineering on new foundations and to such an extent as to meet the needs of mankind,

[illegible] 10 Mar 81 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Academician Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in a collection of articles and speeches "Luka Strane" (Great Science Over the Country), the collection has just been put out by the "Nauka" Publishing House.

"The Soviet Union, although well-provided with traditional types of fuel, considers it necessary to economize them and ensures the increment in power generation through the development of nuclear power engineering", Anatoliy Aleksandrov writes.

"But even if we switch all power plants to atomic energy, we will slash the consumption of natural fuel only by 20 per cent", he notes. He, therefore, believes it worthwhile to look for ways of utilization of atomic energy in other fields, say, for heating houses or in a number of technological processes in transport.

The author writes that the Soviet Union has made final steps along these lines: developed the idea of reactors for heat supply in cities. "The construction of nuclear heat supply plants is already under way". According to expert estimates, their construction costs will be recouped in five to six years. The absence of atmospheric pollution will improve urban environment impressively. Such plant will make it possible to save hundreds of millions of tons of traditional fuel and relieve the transport of the burden of hauling fuel, Anatoliy Aleksandrov writes.

"Shortly we are to put into service in power engineering the reactors where the temperature of outgoing gases will reach up to 1,000 degrees centigrade. It will be possible to use their heat for a number of production processes and for generating electric power.

Anatoliy Aleksandrov believes that already at the present time atomic energy can be used in industry, notably in oxidised ore reduction, in powder metallurgy, and large-scale chemical processes. For many years now a nuclear-powered water desalination plant has been working in the city of Shevchenko on the east coast of the Caspian Sea, turning the area into a flourishing land rich in vegetation.

At present Soviet scientist are working on new economical methods of obtaining hydrogen from water with the help of atomic energy, Anatoliy Aleksandrov writes. Hydrogen and its intermediate products can be used as a raw material in the chemical industry and as a fuel for transport.

The president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR stresses that the significance of atomic energy is not only that it will practically forever remove the threat of fuel shortage. "Nuclear power engineering will have major social significance, with the fuel problem less intense, its significance as a factor of political tensions will decline without a doubt," Anatoliy Aleksandrov writes.

MEDICAL SCIENCE ACADEMY HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

[illegible] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Session Opened"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences general meeting opened 10 March in Moscow. It is discussing the state and prospects of scientific research in the sphere of virology. Academician V.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, dwelt on the major tasks in providing scientific and practical backup for improving diagnostic facilities and methods, and preventing and curing influenza, measles and other mass viral infections.

The session heard reports by prominent scientists who described the present state and prospects of research in the key areas of virology.